



Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the cause of **JEHANGIER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROOJE NASSERWANJEE**, Plaintiffs, against **HORMASJEE BHIKAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HERJEE** trading under the name and firm of **BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company**, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said **BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co.** forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
25th day of April 1827.

Shiff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Sale of 21 High Cart A. RAB HORSES, advertised for Saturday last, was postponed in consequence of the Rain until **THURSDAY** next the 21st Instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon under the Tamarind Tree in the Fort; in the event of its raining on that day, the Sale will then take place on the first day day, from the above date.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
18th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION
Tomorrow the 21st Instant.
COMMON Jewellery, French Ribbons, Gold Sword-knots, Plated Can-dlesticks and Shades, Double Branch Wall Shades, Glass Butter and Sugar Pots, Decanters, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 20th June 1827.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Higgs and Briggs.
AT THEIR ROOMS.
To-morrow, the 21st Instant.
At 12 o'clock.

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

THE following leasehold property, consisting of a Dwelling House, Out-houses, Stables and grounds, bounded by a stone wall, situate near the village of Mahalunjee, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Grant.

The Premises are held under a lease for a term of Thirty Years, commencing on the 22d November 1819.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. **HIGGS AND BRIGGS.**

The House is at present unoccupied, and open for inspection.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 21st Instant.
WOODSTOCK, Brambley House, Scottish Exiles, Recollections of O'Connell, Last of the Gaids, Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons, Political Souvenir, Tales of a Voyager, Doctor O'Hara, the Old Volume, Denham's Africa, Deaths doing Soldier's Life in Ireland, four years in France, Political Primer, Court of France, Truth, Life of Reynolds, Ditto Major Cartwright, To day in Ireland, Memoirs of Count Jeger Head Journey, Sir John Chatterton, Memoirs of Kemble, Gaston de Blonville, Young Rifleman, Highways and Byways, Wars and Sports of the Mongols and Romans, &c.

Meadows Street 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 21st Instant.
AT ONE O'CLOCK
SEVERAL
SADDLE HORSES,
A SMALL
GREY PONEY,
AND
A YOUNG
BULL BITCH
Meadows Street, 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION
AT
SOMERVILLE LODGE.
On Friday the 29th Instant
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
THE
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
OF
MAJOR FALCON.
COMPRISING

MODERN Household Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Glass Ware, Superior Wines, Carriages, Horses, &c. particulars of which will be advertised in the next Courier.

The Property will be on view from Wednesday the 27th Inst.

Catalogues will be published.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION AN INVOICE OF
FLUTES,
FROM **MONZANI AND HILL,**
VIZ.

A COCOA Patent Third Flute, with fire and shake keys, ... 100
A Bb. Tenor Flute, ... 150
A Concert Flute, with 11 keys, ... 220
Do. 10 do. 190
Do. 9 do. 190
Do. with double springs complete, ... 200
A Cocoa Flute, 8 Keys, Ivory mounted, ... 100
Do. 90

AND
A VARIETY OF
FLUTE MUSIC.
Meadows Street, 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, THE
Oriental Herald.

FOR THE MONTHS OF
October, November, and December
1826.
PRICE RS. 5 EACH.
Meadows Street, 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A LIGHT
CHARIOT.
PAINTED YELLOW, LINED WITH GREEN MOROCCO,
IN
VERY GOOD ORDER
WITH A PAIR OF
GREY ARAB HORSES,
FIVE YEARS OLD,
WARRENTED SOUND AND
QUIET.
AND A SET OF GOOD
BRASS MOUNTED
HARNESS.
PRICE RS. 3,000
Meadows Street, 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE EXPOSED FOR SALE
BLUE MUSLIN
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
LINED WITH RED
EACH PRICE RUPEES 30.
And the following Waterproof Articles.

GENTLEMEN'S Travelling Bags
with Locks, Blue Muslin lined with red, double Grey and Black Linen, double Duck and Calico.
Meadows Street 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE RECEIVED, FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION AN ELEGANT COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, BY BUTCHER, PRICE RS. 700. AND A SUPERIOR SQUARE PIANOFORTE, By the Same Maker, PRICE RS. 450.
Meadows Street, 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A NEAT LONDON BUILT CHARIOT

THAT is remarkable light and strong, and have been but very little used.

WITH A SET OF
HARNESS.
PRICE RS. 2,000.
Meadows Street, 20th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, A PAIR OF ELEGANT TEN LIGHT CHANDELIERS,
PRICE RS. 2,500.
Meadows Street, 20th June 1827.

Eduljee Carsetjee's Sons

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 25th Instant.
A LARGE Collection of Books and Sundry office Furniture belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. E. C. ANDERSON.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

MESSRS. BROWN'S HIGHLY ADMIRABLE FRENCH CLARETS.

A FEW Cases of St. Julien, Brown Contenac, Chateau Margeaux, and Chateau Lafite, remain for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. at 30 Rs. per dozen, in quantities not less than per Case of 3 dozen.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN, SURVIVING PARTNER LATE FIRM OF LUGRIN AND WATSON.

TAKES the liberty to notify to those Gentlemen who are indebted to the above firm, and have made no arrangements for the liquidation of their accounts, that the measures stated in an Advertisement which appeared in the Bombay Papers in July last will be put in force without any further delay. Mr. LUGRIN hopes that immediate attention to this notice, and satisfactory arrangements effected, will obviate so disagreeable, unavoidable proceedings.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

A CARD.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of **KEMPT and CO.** takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments, to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. **RODNEY KEMPT**, of the Firm of **KEMPT and CO.** without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st July next, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. **KEMPT**, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) **BURJORJEE NANABHOY,**
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.
BOMBAY,
15th May 1827.

WINE FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS

Messrs. Ranken & Saunders.
A FEW Pipes of very Superior Old Madeira from **KEIRS and CO.** price Rupees, 700.
Claret in quarter Cases from **HARPER and BELL** first and second growth by the **BRITANNIA.**
Champagne in 3 Dozen Cases and a few Dozens of very fine Burgundy at Rupees 75 per Dozen, by late arrivals.
Old Vidonia in half Chests, at Rupees 18 per dozen.
Bordeaux, Vin de grave, &c.
A small quantity of warranted Highland Whisky, at Rupees 30 per Dozen.
Rum Shrub and Cherry Brandy in pints, 6 Dozen Cases.
Bombay 20th June 1827.

TICKETS in the 2nd CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. **RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.** Price Rs. 120.

TICKETS in the 2d CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827 to be had at Messrs. **SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.'s** Office.—Price Rupees 120.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration with the last Will and Testament annexed of **ROBERT BAXTER** late of Bombay Esquire Merchant and Agent deceased may be granted to **BALCRISTNA VILTOJEE and GOPALL RAMCHUNDER VAGAR** of Bombay Hindoo Shroffs and Bankers trading under the name and firm of **BALCRISTNA and GOPALL** Creditors in the Estate and Effects of the said Deceased with the consent and approbation of **DAME LOUISA ELIZABETH BAXTER** his widow, and of **PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE** a Judgement Creditor on the said Estate; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th June 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
Solicitor.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia, Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

For Freight or Passage.
TO LONDON,
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
MAITLAND.
OF 670 TONS
Capt. J. L. Studd.
(OF THE HONBLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS Superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London in the latter end of July.
Apply to Captain STUDD, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

For Passage to London,
THE TEAK SHIP,
TRIUMPH,
OF 600 TONS

WILL sail for London touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on the 25th June. Particulars Apply to Capt. GREEN at the Office of Messrs. STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND Military Square.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

For Freight or Passage.
TO MUSCAT,
AND OTHER PORTS IN THE
PERSIAN GULF.
THE TEAK SHIP
DUKE OF BEDFORD.
CAPTAIN PARSONS.
700 TONS BURTHEN.

SHALL be expected from Calcutta, and will be despatched in a few days after her arrival at the Office of Messrs. STEWART AND CO.
Bombay, 20th June 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST JUNE 1827.
By the Honble the Governor in Council.

No. 205 of 1827.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts of dispatches from the Honble Court of Directors be published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated 17th January 1827.
PARA. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Wm. Burnett.
Ensign Charles S. Thomas.
3d. We have permitted Lieut. Colonel James Morse, of your Establishment, to remain in this country for the further period of six months.

4th. We have permitted Dr. Archibald Arnott to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

5th. We have appointed the undermentioned persons to be Veterinary Surgeons on your Establishment; their order of rank will be settled hereafter.
Mr. Jonathan Turner.
Mr. Edwards Owens.

Letter dated 31st January 1827.
PARA. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Lieut. Col. Commandant Richard White.
Major George Tweedy.
Major William Gordon, by one of the last ships of the present season.

Captain Robert Hurle.
Captain John Saunders.
Lieutenant William Sterling, per "Atlas."

3d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this country for the periods stated against their respective names, viz.

Lieutenant Archibald N. Maclean, for the further period of six months.

Letter 14th February 1827.
PARA. 2d. Being satisfied from the Medical Certificates which from time to time have been produced by Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Tover, of your Establishment, that his absence from India beyond the period of five years has been occasioned by sickness within the meaning of the Act of the 33d Geo. 3d Cap. 52, Sec. 70, and it having been now certified to us that his health is re-established, we have permitted him to return to his rank at your Presidency, which permission has revived the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, in conformity with the provisions of the Act above mentioned.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1827.
No. 207. of 1827.—Lieutenant MacGillivray, of the Engineers, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer in the Southern Concan, during the absence of Lieutenant Outhan.

No. 208. of 1827.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments take place in the Ordnance Department.
Major Griffiths, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder, Bom-

bay, vice Manson, appointed to the Gun Carriage Department.
Captain W. K. Lester to be Commissary of Stores, with the Poona Division of the Army, vice Griffiths, but to remain at Baroda until after the rains.

Captain J. S. C. Falconer to be Commissary of Stores with the Guicawar Subsidiary Force when relieved from the command of the Battalion of Artillery at Poona after the rains.

Lieutenant Yeadell, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Stores in the Poona Division of the Army, will receive charge of the Department from Major Griffiths, and retain the same until relieved by Captain Lester.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1827.
No. 209 of 1827.—The 23d Regiment N. I. formerly the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, having, with the exception of the European Officers, been originally formed from the late Poona 1st "Auxiliary" and "Supernumerary" Battalions, of which about 500 men were in action with the enemy at Kirkee on the 5th November 1817, the Honble the Governor in Council is pleased, in acknowledgment of the attachment of the Native Troops to the British interests on that trying occasion, to authorize the Honorary Badge of "KIRKEE" to be borne on the colours and appointments of the Regiment, as granted to the other Corps distinguished on the same memorable occasion.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1827.
No. 110 of 1827.—Captain C. Cathcart, of the 10th Regiment N. I. allowed to proceed to the Upper Provinces of Bengal on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for a period of six months.

No. 111 of 1827.—The unexpired portion of the furlough to sea for nine months, granted under date the 5th of April last to Lieutenant C. Blood, of the Regiment of Artillery, for the benefit of his health, is cancelled from the 1st instant, the date of his return to the Presidency.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE.
On London 6 months at 119d.
Calcutta . . . 30 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras . . . 30 days 82 1/2 Rs. per 100 Siccas.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.
BOMBAY.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH JUNE 1827.

The threatening appearance of the preceding, and the heavy Thunder Storms on the commencement of the last week, strongly indicated the approach of the Monsoon; and since Saturday last we have had a strong wind from the Southward and Westward, the Thermometer at the moment we write, stood on Tuesday, is down to 79° Fahr. and indeed the Weather seems as chilly, and disagreeable as an English March, or November. From every appearance we should say, that the Monsoon must have set in generally throughout this side of India, and we are thus assured, that there is no fear of a drought in the districts during the ensuing season; an evil so common, and so disastrous in tropical climates.

We were yesterday afternoon favoured with a morning Chronicle of the 21st February a day later than our own files by the Charles Grant. The Earl of Liverpool was on Wednesday-morning the 21st still slowly improving; he had so far recovered the use of speech as to be able to answer questions. On the preceding afternoon Mr. Canning was reported to be gradually improving.

In the House of Commons on the same day, the 20th Feb. Mr. Peel stated, in answer to enquiries, that he had every Hope, that on Monday 26th Mr. Canning would be able to attend in his place, and lay before the House the propositions of His Majesty's Ministers with respect to the Corn Laws.—It was merely intended then to submit their plan, and to nominate some future day, to take the sense of the House upon it.—Numerous Petitions were presented to the House for the revision, or abrogation and some for the continuance of the present Corn Laws.—The number 67,359 men were voted for the Military Service of 1827, inclusive of the present force in Portugal; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not say whether there would not be army extraordinary in addition, for that service, but he "did not apprehend however, any formidable grant"—He further stated that subsistence and Barracks were provided by Portugal for our Troops; the other resolutions of the Committee of army supply were put, and unanimously agreed to, with one or two exceptions.

Mr. Hume warmly opposed the grant of £36,000 and odd, for the Pay of Garrison at home and abroad, and exposed several abuses in this branch of the expenditure; the vote was carried however, by a Majority of 80 there being 15 Members opposed to it.

Mr. Herries brought forward a Bill for the better provision of the Duke of Clarence which was with some opposition ordered to be read a second time on the 27th.

A Report on the 20th, was current on the Stock Exchange, that the Cabinet Council resolved the preceding day, to send 10,000 Hanoverians in further aid of Portugal which then

confirms, or has originated in a similar rumour on 22d January at Lisbon.

Official statements show that five 74 Gun, seven 44 Gun, and seven 18 Gun Ships are now building for the United States Service.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan is we understand, appointed a Baron of the Exchequer.

The Friends of Captain Clarkson late of the Cumbrian will be glad to hear, that he was to leave Gravesend for Bombay on the 21st of April in a fine new Ship called the Bolton, having very superior accommodations; and may be expected to arrive in all August.

The Morning Chronicle of the 21st throws no additional light on the expected change in the British Ministry.—At this eventful crisis the inevitable secession of the Earl of Liverpool from office, has given rise to speculation of all engrossing interest.—Who is to succeed him? is echoed on all sides.—The Duke of Wellington as we hinted in our last, was strange to say! straining every nerve to form an entirely Tory Ministry and to place himself at their head.—Had the Marquis of Wellesley entered the field his success would have been less doubtful. His Grace with his usual Generalship improves every moment, while his opponent is incapable of entering the field.—He has thus a great advantage, but we trust it will prove the only one. Canning could not be turned out of office by the Duke's success; yet, could he hope to gain laurels under the banners of such a Political Leader?—No! His every movement would be thwarted; himself slighted; and his influence reduced to nothing. He could not remain in office!

Thus doubtless do the liberals view the exertions of the Coalition Duke; and the same remarks apply to every leading Tory of the present times; for what luminary is now amongst them? Earl Liverpool convinced of the imbecility of his Tory associates, called to his aid the brilliant talents of Canning, and since then a phenomenon has occurred in British History seldom or ever equaled. Opposition has landed, to the very echo, the measures of a British Ministry; emanating as they did (under the support of Liverpool) from Canning.

In fine, Canning is England's hope and brightest ornament: It calls on the Monarch to place the Grand Machine of Government under his Masterly guidance.—The extreme anxiety His Majesty expressed as to Canning's health is notorious; and it augurs the reliance he places on him in this season of danger.

If Canning does become Prime Minister a small party of Whigs may it is thought come into place: Nothing is more likely, Canning him to be still one in heart. Every circumstance seems to combine in their favor. The real nature of the Holy Alliance is beginning to show itself.—The Tories made themselves tools of it. Their imbecile measures have been partly counteracted by Canning and by Whig principles. England can be no longer deceived with the empty professions of the Bourbons. Spain is now decidedly supporting the Portuguese Rebels; and a French Army of observation is now hurrying to the Portuguese frontier. What does all this indicate? The Marquis de Chaves has declared that 30,000 Spaniards will attack Portugal the moment a British Gun is fired. We shall soon see the weight of this threat. Surely Englishmen will at this juncture attend exclusively to the interests of their country and sacrifice to it some of their personal interests and prejudices.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Col. E. Frederick, Cadet T. Parleton, Artillery.
Cadet Burnett, Infantry.
Cadet Rawlinson, Infantry.
Cadet Holmes, Infantry.
Cadet W. J. Tudor, Cavalry.
Cadet F. S. Frederick, Infantry.
Cadet C. R. Higg, Infantry.
Cadet W. F. Hay, Cavalry.
Cadet Thos. Stock, Infantry.
Cadet Sam. Partridge, Infantry.
Lieut. J. R. Brown, 6th M. Cavalry.
Capt. C. Newport, 23d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Humphrey, Lyons, 23d Regt.
Capt. W. Jameson, 3d Cavalry.
Cadet J. W. Hockin, Infantry.
Capt. W. Sterling 11th Regt. N. I.
Cadet F. Cristal.
Cadet P. Shaw.
Major Jas. Sheriff, 2d B. E. Regt.
Surgn. C. Hamilton, H. M. 54th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Robeson.
Asst. Surgn. Geo. Smith, 31st Regt. B. N. I.
Lieut. S. C. Baldwin, 20th Regt.
Lieut. T. Graham, 2d Gr. Regt.
Lieut. C. Blood, Artillery.
Ensign W. James, 20th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Ch. Johnson, 6th M. Cavalry.
Lieut. A. A. Drummond, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. A. Campbell, Artillery.
Lieut. R. D. Mackenzie, 1st Light Cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 13th, The Honble C. Ship Atlas, Capt. John Mearns, from England and St. Helena, Left England the 17th Jan. and St. Helena the 11th April 1827 and touched no where between the last place and Bombay.

16th, Ship Duke of Bedford, John Parsons, Comander from Bengal, 17th April.
Passengers per Atlas.—Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Hine, Capt. Sterling, Mr. Lake, Mr. I. Shaw, Mr. F. Cristal M. W. S. Newbold, Mr. J. W. Hockin, Mr. John Wood Mr. K. D. Swan, Mr. C. W. Dawn, Mrs. Robertson and her 2 children, Mrs. Lyons, Col. Robertson, Capt. Lyons, Captain Newport.
Per Duke of Bedford.—Thos. Stephenson Esq. Free Merchant, Mrs. Stephenson.
DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.
English.—Mangles, for London.
Bridgewater, for China.
Lowther Castle, for ditto.
Hythe, for ditto.
Helen, for ditto.
Charles Forbes, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
French.—La Kanaries, for Bourbon.

ARRIVALS.—May 29, Dutch Ship Fair Armenia, J. C. Ross, from Bussiere 15th April and Bombay 11th May.

Passengers from Bussiere.—Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. Oskan, Mrs. Joakin, Miss Joseph, Mr. J. Stephen and one Persian, Merchants.
From Bombay.—O. J. Elias, Esq. and Mr. B. M. Satoor, Merchants.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.
The H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain R. Glasgow, from London 7th February.
The H. C. Frigate Hastings, Captain Dawson, from Singapore 29th April and Achen 10th May.
The English Ship Yeoper, Captain James Talbot, from London 22d December and Madras 21st May.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
Per H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, from London.—Rev. Anthony Hammond, Messrs. W. L. St. Quinton and Andrew McMillan, Writers; Messrs. Davidson, John Turtur, J. R. Lums, W. H. Fleming, Walter, and T. C. Walker, Agents; Captain G. B. Sutherland, Ensigns G. G. B. Lawther and M. C. Fisher, 170 Privates, 21 Women and 34 children; Detachments of the 38th, 41st and 57th Regts.

DEPARTURES.—May 29, Ship John, B. Freeman, for Isle of France.
The undermentioned vessels gone to sea; viz. May 27, Ferguson, Eliza, English, Anconora, and Montesquieu, (French).

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.
MAY 29, 1827.
DIAMOND HARBOR.—2nd Light.
KEDGEREE.—Fair Armenia, (Dutch), inward-bound, remains.
NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. Ships Repulse, Herfordshire, and Duke of York.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, Ship Caesar, Thomas A. Watt, from Portsmouth 17th January, and Cape 16th April; do, Brig Britannia, M. Gonsalves, from Bombay 9th, Colombo 22d, and Trincomalee 29th May; do, Brig Harriet, R. S. Keadley, from London 6th and Portsmouth 17th January; do, Brig Hope, J. H. Denison, from Padang 8th May, and Pondicherry 2d June; 6th, H. M. Ship Hind, J. Furness, from Bussiere.

DEPARTURES.—May 31st, Ship Pinang Merchant J. Hutchinson, for Calcutta; June 2d, Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell, for Rangoon; do, Brig Lady Munro, G. Gahan, for Coringa; do, H. M. Ship Champion, J. F. Stoddart, on a cruise; do, H. C. Ship Windsor, A. F. Proctor, for Calcutta; do, Brig Britannia, M. Gonsalves, for Coringa; do, Brig Hope, J. H. Denison, for Vizagapatam; 4th, H. C. Ship Ingis, S. Serle, for Calcutta.

Vessels in the Roads, 6th June.
H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervoise.
H. M. Ship Hind, Capt. J. Furness.
Ship Illustre Almeida, Captain C. Daly.
Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott.
Ship Caesar, Captain Thos. A. Watt.
Ship La Noemi, Captain Charles Conat.
Ship Samdany, Nacoda Apoker.
Brig Eucalyptus, Captain M. T. Crisp.
Brig William, Captain G. F. Andrew.
Brig General Barnes, J. C. Foster.
Brig Sophia, Captain G. King.
Brig Sir William Wallace, Capt. G. Wilson.
Brig Harriet, Captain R. S. Keadley.
Brig Caraqueno, Captain M. J. Pientzenavet.
Schooner Eliza, Captain J. R. Tipke.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.
BOMBAY.
BIRTHS.—At Sattarah, on Sunday morning the 3d instant, Mrs. J. Byrne, wife of Mr. conductor J. Byrne, Ordnance Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
At Broach, early on Thursday morning the 5th inst. the Lady of William Birdwood Esquire, Civil Service, of a son.
On Tuesday last, the 12th instant, Mrs. J. C. D. Gama of a son.
At Kavel, on the 13th instant, the wife of Antonio de Souza Esq. of a daughter.
At Mangalore, on the 12th May last, the Lady of Lieutenant Wm. McDonald, of the Bombay Marine, (Master attendant at that place), of a Son.
At Gergam, 18th June, the Lady of Thos. Crawford, Esq. of a son.
DEATHS.—On the 22d February 1827, on her passage to England, Miss Ann-Jane Evans, Widow of the late Conductor William Evans, Ordnance Department.
At Momenabad, on the 8th May, Major Evia Davies, of the 14th Regiment N. I. and Commanding the Nizam's Reformed Horse.
At Kavel, on the 14th instant, the infant daughter of Antonio de Souza Esq.
On Tuesday, the 22d May, Emmanuel the infant son of Mr. Gabriel Sarsakis, aged six months and five days.

CALCUTTA.
MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on Monday, 25th May, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. and Mr. Henderson, Mr. John Daniel Crouch, to Anna Maria, the only Daughter of G. L. W. Henderson, Esq.
BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 22d May, the Lady of H. S. Reid, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 26th May, Mrs. Jahans, Junior, of a son.
DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 26th May, Master Charles Reed, aged 14 years, 2 months and 3 days.
At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 26 May, at about 4 o'clock, at his own Residence at Mendy Nughan, in Calcutta, William Scott, Esq. Assistant Surveyor, attached to the Surveyor General's Department.

At Calcutta, on the 29th May, Mrs. Mary Keymer, wife of Mr. James Keymer, late Branch Pilot, aged 34 years, 7 months and 15 days.
On the 29th May, at the General Hospital, Caroline Christiana, the infant daughter of Mr. George Robinson, of M. M.'s 14th Foot, aged 1 year 2 months and 9 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Trichinopoly, on the 16th Ultimo, by the Rev. James Wright, Lieut. C. J. Torriano, 28th Regt. N. I. to Julia Theresa, the fourth daughter of Major J. C. Francis, Commissary of Ordnance at that Station.

BIRTHS.—At Tellicherry, on the 25th Ultimo, the Lady of G. St. Hooper, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 30th May, the Lady of Captain Moberly, Dep. Sec. Mil. Board, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Mangalore, on the 28th Ultimo, after an illness of two months, Captain C. P. Rose, of the 40th Regt. N. I. deeply regretted by his Widow, and brother Officers.

At Trichinopoly, on Monday evening the 14th ultimo, at 9 o'clock, Mercy, the youngest daughter of Mr. William Mitchell, aged 10 years and 2 months, who fell a victim to that fatal disease, of the cholera, in 12 hours—her loss is most deeply regretted by her parents and relations.

At Sea, on board the H. C. Frigate Hastings, on the 11th March last, Mrs. Anna Green, Widow of the late Mr. Conductor Thomas Green, most sincerely and deeply regretted.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
RATES.		
To Buy.	Mar. 25, 1827.	To Sell.
24 0 Remittable.....	23 8	1
1 4 Old 5 per Cent. Loan.....	1 12	1
0 2 New ditto ditto.....	0 8	1
5300 0 Bank of Bengal Share.....	5100 0	Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.	
Discount on Private Bills.....	8 0
Discount on Government Bills.....	8 0
Interest on Loanable Deposits.....	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.	
CALCUTTA.	
1 11 On London 6 Months.....	1 11 1/2
81 1/2 per Sa. Rs.	
Bombay 30 Days Sight, per 100.....	86
Bombay Rs.	
Madras ditto, 92 & 98 Sa. Rs.	
per 100 Madras Rupees.	

PRICES OF BULLION.	
Dollars.....	207
Sovereigns.....	11 0
Guineas.....	10 4
Old Gold Mohurs.....	18 0

News from America.—A letter from Amherst dated the 20th March, states that a scarcity of rice was apprehended. The demand for grain had much increased in consequence of the number of Portuguese who had quitted the island to move to America. The Burmese, it may be supposed, would have no objection to follow them and settle old accounts upon the spot, but for the circumstance of there being a strong British force in that quarter to repel any such movement.

THE TICA BARRAS we have learnt, begin to manifest a disposition of returning to their proper vocation, conformable to the rules of the new Regulation. If an over-estimation of their own indispensableness to the community had its share in producing the strike, there is also reason to suppose that the Bearers misunderstood the Regulation considerably. Indeed, we are not without suspicion that some interested persons or wages might have purposely misled them respecting it. At any rate, there is no doubt but the order of the Tica Barras caused great anxiety; for among poor ignorant men, any innovation, however trifling, will do so. On this occasion the Bearers considered themselves as marked men! The whole proceeding was considered by the Tica Barras as very mysterious! Some had even got a notion into their heads, that they were all to be packed off to Bhurpoor—why or wherefore, dependent still not. The price of wages was also considered as a grave objection. This since the Bearers are to pay for it, ought to be as low as possible. We see no reason why it should exceed one anna at most.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Bengal Hurkaru May 29.

Madras.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Wednesday, June 6.	
Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Rupees.....	264 Premium.
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 1005 Madras Rupees per 1000 Rupees.....	243 Premium.
Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Rupees.....	1 Premium.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 1005 Madras Rupees per 1000 Rupees.....	3 Discount.

Europe.

THE TIMES.—FEBRUARY 19.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

An express from Paris brings us the *Moniteur* and other journals of Saturday, the 17th, and the *Etoile*, dated Sunday, the 18th.

The *Moniteur* with two supplements, is filled with the debates in the Chambers.

The minor journals are also nearly filled with the debates on the law of the press, which are not yet concluded. Only the *Quotidienne* has some news from Portugal. The following are extracts:—

(From the *Quotidienne* of Saturday, Feb. 17.)

"BAYONNE, FEB. 12.

"We have just learned, by a courier who left Madrid on the 9th, that news had been received there of the junction of Generals Chaves, Silveira, and Montelegre, at Braganza, and that the three corps united under Silveira, forming together above 10,000 men, advanced towards the bridge of Amarante, where they met the Constitutional troops, which, after a very warm action, were obliged to let them pass.

"The Royalists continued their march towards Oporto, leaving a strong guard at the bridge of Amarante, and driving the Constitutional troops before them, who retired in disorder, after abandoning some pieces of artillery.

"A Portuguese courier arrived at Madrid on the 8th. The contents of his despatches were not officially known, but it was reported that he had brought a declaration of war by Portugal, grounded on the reception afforded by the Government to the refugees who had left Beira, and the facilities which it had afforded them to effect their re-entrance into the province of Tras-os-Montes.

"These news have caused the greatest sensation at Madrid. Several Spanish officers on furlough, are said to have set out with secret permission from the Government, to serve in the Royalist troops in Portugal: they will find there, many of their countrymen."

"PARIS, FEB. 16.

"The importance of the debates in the Chamber having hindered us yesterday (and still doing so to-day) from communicating to our readers the letters which were received by the last mail from Spain, we will give an analysis of them:—

"M. de Lima, the Portuguese Envoy, was preparing to quit Madrid, because he had not been able to obtain from the Spanish Cabinet the recognition of the Constitutional Government of Portugal.

"General Sarsfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Corps of Observations, has removed his head-quarters from Talavera de la Reyna to Caderez, a point very near to the frontiers.

"Ten Regiments of provincial Militia had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out for the army. Upon him, are a presumptive proof that the suspicions entertained of him were groundless."

"A Royal Decree, ordering a *quinta* (drawing lots) of 24,000 men, was to appear immediately."

"A vessel from Rio de Janeiro, which has arrived at Gibraltar, has announced that the fleet from Chili had entered the Rio de la Plata, and joined that of Buenos Ayres."

(From the *Etoile*, dated Sunday, Feb. 18.)

"PARIS, FEB. 17.

"Letters from Madrid of the 13th announce that the Portuguese refugees, who after taking Braga were marching against Oporto, have retreated precipitately towards the frontiers of Galicia, on learning that the troops of the Regency were advancing against them."

PORTUGAL.

(EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.)

"LISBON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

"The situation of Oporto on Friday last was the most anxious that can be imagined: the people were up all night expecting the rebels, whose chance of entering was, however, reduced to the lowest, by the spirited disposition of General Stubbs, and the zeal of the inhabitants. The Oporto *Imparcial* gives the names of five citizens who advanced money in this crisis for the use of the troops, whose allowances were in arrear, on account of temporary disarrangement of the military chest. The volunteer corps did the most effectual service of these posts, and let the Northern Apostolics believe it of not, the treason of the Marquis is out of vogue with the good people of Oporto. I sometimes think, when hearing and reading the excuses made for the cause in which this man is engaged, that we have fallen upon extraordinary times, when a Jack Cade's rebellion is stalking about the land, with the approbation of so many pious believers in the gospel of peace. The cry of the Oporto people is still loud for the aid of some English troops; but their farthest destination yet mentioned is Coimbra."

"LISBON, MONDAY, JAN. 22.

"The Regent holds a grand Court to-day, and is to appear in the Royal box at the Opera this evening. The accounts from the interior, received by private channels, are of a sombre complexion. An English gentleman writing from Braganza states, that there had arrived from Valladolid 1,500 stand of arms, and 80,000 rations destined for the rebels. One convent on the Spanish frontier had subscribed 40,000 crowns. It is true that the letter is dated the 9th inst., which is earlier than the public accounts; and as the royal forces have since swept that province of the rebels, the Conde de Villa Flor may be able to give a good account of the spoil. But, the remark which they make upon it here is, that being a transaction of the same nature

as those in which have originated the misunderstanding between the two countries, and one which is subsequent to the signing of the convention, it carries with it a gloomy prospect as to the re-establishment of peace, and security upon the Portuguese frontier. They are also alarmed at the Spanish force which is gathering towards the same quarter, under the stale Gallic pretence of forming a sanitary cordon to keep out the Spanish refugees and their pestilential constitutionalism. They are understood to be from 10,000 to 12,000 strong. The head quarters of the rebels are now established at Badajoz, according to the country letters, which describe them to be in a most unaccountable abundance of money and means.

"The steps that the Court of Lisbon is taking are not of a kind to silence these apprehensions though perfectly suited to the occasion. The impressment of soldiers is more active than ever. The second division of the British will march for the interior on Wednesday. Orders are received by the Commissary to provide for two regiments of cavalry, which are to sail forthwith from England. The whole of our troops are to leave their quarters as fast as accommodation can be had for them upon the line of march, with the exception of the guards who remain at the palace. The Commissariat is to establish itself at Coimbra, which gives almost the only clear idea of the disposition of our forces that I have yet been able to obtain. It is said, however, that the first line, the most proximate to the Spanish territory, will be composed entirely of Portuguese, and that the British will form the second line. There is also a rumour of 10,000 Hanoverians being under orders to join the army in case of need."

"Yesterday all the ships in the harbour paid funeral honours to the memory of the Duke of York, the flags being lowered to half-mast high, while minute guns were firing. "You will see by the speeches of the Deputies, that thanks have been voted to the Conde de Villa Flor and the army for the late exploits, which are, in fact brilliant beyond the expectations of their fellow-citizens. I should not have noticed it, but for a rumour which preceded it, that the behaviour of Claudio had given great dissatisfaction to the army, and that he was to be recalled, in order to answer for not supporting the movement of Valdez with due zeal and promptitude. He was not included in the first motion of the Deputy Sarmiento. The praises, however, which that eloquent orator has bestowed upon him, are a presumptive proof that the suspicions entertained of him were groundless."

(From the *Etoile*, dated Sunday, Feb. 18.)

"LISBON, FEB. 7.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 6.

"The division of English troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Clinton, whom his Britannic Majesty, the ancient and faithful ally of Portugal, sent to the assistance of this kingdom, having marched from this capital into the interior, her Highness the Infanta, Princess Regent, orders that it be published to the army and nation, that the conduct of this division during its stay at this Court deserves the highest consideration on account of its discipline and regularity. Her Highness is well assured that the said Lieutenant-General will cause similar order and propriety to be observed in any part where they may arrive, and that the gallant troops whom he commands will renew the same ties of fraternity, which, during the Peninsular war, united the Portuguese and English army into one."

(Signed) CANDIDO JOSE XAVIER.

(A true copy) The Chief of the First Department.

RODRIGO PINTO PISARRE.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 6.

Extract of Official Reports, received in this department:—"Lieutenant-General Stubbs, writes from Oporto on the 2d instant, that the rapid movements which had been concerted between the Generals the Marquis d'Angeja, Count de Villa Flor, and Correa de Mello, had compelled the rebels to retreat from Santa-Theresa where they spent the night of the 2d. This General adds, 'In case I should be attacked here, I have so disposed the troops I have here, and who are in high spirits, that there is no fear of repressing the enemy.'"

"Count de Villa Flor wrote to General Stubbs the following despatch, from his head quarters at Lixa, on the 2d instant:—"I have received your Excellency's despatch under yesterday's date, in which you announce to me the state of tranquillity and security of your city. I have now united here a force, which is sufficient for undertaking offensive operations against the rebels; and I must now add to your Excellency, that I have this day formed a junction with Generals the Marquis d'Angeja and Correa de Mello, and that we are now determined to march against the rebels, as to-day our forces occupy Pombeyro and Guimaraes. To-morrow we march by Lanhoso and Carvalho d'Este upon Braga, for the purpose of cutting off the roads of Salto and Rulvaes, and that which, by the bridge of Oporto, leads into the centre of the province. By this intelligence your Excellency may regulate your movements, and be sure that, if we shall succeed in surrounding them, we shall march against them through that city, in which case any opposition which

your Excellency can make on the river All will be of the greatest utility; but should they make any other movements, we shall follow them, and if the communication remains open, I will in a few hours communicate to your Excellency whatever happens. I request your Excellency, as before, to acquaint the Secretary at War with these dispositions, and that Amarante is sufficiently garrisoned to defend itself against any attack on the right as well as on the left of the Tamega."

(Signed) "PINTO,

"The Chief of the First Department."

(From O. Portugal of the 7th February.)

Oporto, Feb. 1.

The town of Provoa de Varzim rebelled yesterday. The rabble, seduced by some of the Gracidos, raised seditions cries, fired off powder and fire works, and compelled the judge to retreat, who arrived here this morning.

A similar spirit manifested itself in other places, but we do not know with certainty whether they followed the bad example of Provoa.

The troops in this city are now pretty numerous; the brilliant battalion of Volunteers has been reviewed this day by Colonel Faria, their Commander.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, we believe, is appointed to fill the vacant seat on the Exchequer Bench, vice Mr. Baron Graham, resigned.—(*Morning Post*)

We are happy to say, the health of the Duke of Sussex is improving daily. His Royal Highness has left his bed-room since Tuesday.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been seriously indisposed at Berlin with an inflammation in the chest, but the last despatches pronounce his Royal Highness to be convalescent.

The Duke of Monmouth, who was so affected with gout in his hands at the time he attended the late funeral, that he could not hold his wand of office, has since been confined to his room with a very general attack of that disease.

On Wednesday the Duke of Wellington held his first Levee, which took place at the Commander-in-Chief's office in the Horse Guards, and was very numerous attended. There were no less than thirty-four General Officers present; the other officers attending the Levee amounted to upwards of sixty. They were introduced to the presence of the Duke, not according to their rank, but agreeably to the numerical order in which their names stood on the list, by his Grace's Aide-de-Camp waiting. The company were received in a dress. The Levee was conducted in every respect the same as that of the late lamented Duke of York, except that the Duke of Wellington, and his Aide-de-Camp appeared in regimentals, whilst the Duke of York used only to appear in his morning dress.

Admiral the Honourable Sir Robert St. John, K. P. R., is to succeed Admiral Sir James Saumarez, as Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth.

Sir J. Copley, the Master of the Rolls, took the oath and his seat, on Monday night, as a Member of the House of Commons. This is the first Master of the Rolls who has sat in the House since Sir W. Grant's time.

Tuesday the despatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of the following ships, viz:—*Anglia*, Captain S. Serle, and *Windsor*, Captain Ambrose Frederick Proctor, for Bengal and China.

It is said, that on the 31st ult. the amount of property vested in securities, in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, was the enormous sum of upwards of forty millions!

We lately mentioned, that Mr. Secretary Peel had caused the Clerks of the Peace to be written to, on the subject of fees claimed from parties who were tried and acquitted. A case notably in point occurred on Wednesday. It was a petty assault case, and the matter of complaint was so trifling, that the Chairman gave it as his opinion, that it did not amount to an assault. Upon this, Mr. Clarkson, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, instead of arguing that no assault had been committed, to the surprise of most present, "begged the Jury to find his client guilty, because he felt satisfied that the Court would inflict merely a nominal fine of 1s. in case of conviction; and if his client should be acquitted, he would have to pay 11. 7s. 8d. fees."

A case of "*Dunne v. Anderson*," was tried some months since in the Court of Common Pleas, in which the plaintiff, the proprietor of the *Athenaeum*, complained of a libel that he alleged the defendant had published concerning him in the *Medical Adviser*. The result of that trial was unfavourable to the plaintiff, who laid the whole cause of his defeat to the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, and published a pamphlet, in which he accused his Lordship, in no measured terms, of ignorance and unfairness. Mr. Dunne, it appears, is not yet satisfied with his punishment of the Lord Chief Justice, and he has therefore resorted to an action for slander, which he has commenced against his Lordship; and the writ he personally served upon his Lordship, as he was descending from his carriage to take his seat on the Bench.

In consequence of the new bill of Mr. Peel, by which persons possessing a certain amount of property are eligible to be summoned on a Jury, a curious circumstance occurred in the Court at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday morning. A sweep presented himself with

unwashed hands and sooty garments, to take his seat with his brother Jurors. Several of the gentlemen manifested great contempt, and others evinced fear at the degradation that appeared to await them; but the Chairman kindly relieved them from their embarrassments by excusing the sweep's attendance from the duty he had been called on to fulfil.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(From the Court Circular.)
It is with extreme regret we have to announce to the public a most alarming and sudden attack which the Earl of Liverpool has experienced, and which is the more unexpected, as the noble Earl was considered to be in the enjoyment of most excellent health ever since his return from bath. The attack took place on Saturday morning. The noble Earl, after breakfasting, soon after ten o'clock, alone in his library at Five-house, Whitehall, and had had the post letters brought to him, remained so long without ringing the bell for his servant to take away the breakfast things, as to excite the suspicion of his domestics that his Lordship was taken ill. His Lordship's butler, in consequence, went to the library, and on entering the apartment, beheld his Lordship stretched on the floor motionless and speechless, and from the posture of his Lordship, he had evidently fallen down while in the act of opening a letter. He (the butler) instantly alarmed the Countess and the whole of the household, whose consternation may be more easily imagined than described. Dr. Dwyer, his Lordship's physician, who attended his Lordship during his late indisposition, happened at this critical moment to call in a friendly manner to inquire after the health of his Lordship, and immediately ran to his Lordship's assistance, and sent off messengers, without loss of time, to Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Aspley Cooper. Sir Henry Hallford soon after arrived, as did also the nephew of Sir Aspley Cooper, Sir Aspley himself being at his country seat at Gadswode, Herefordshire, where an express was forwarded, and Sir Aspley instantly came to town and attended his Lordship in the evening. The medical gentlemen tried the noble Earl, and also applied leeches to his head. The fit with which his Lordship was seized was both an apoplectic and paralytic nature, and has affected the whole of his Lordship's right side.

Mr. White, the King's messenger, was despatched on Saturday morning to the King at his Palace at Brighton, to convey the alarming intelligence.

The visitation of his Lordship was kept a secret until the whole of the family were apprised of the state of the noble Earl. The Countess of Liverpool, who had just returned from her country seat at Gadswode, Herefordshire, where an express was forwarded, and Sir Aspley instantly came to town and attended his Lordship in the evening. The medical gentlemen tried the noble Earl, and also applied leeches to his head. The fit with which his Lordship was seized was both an apoplectic and paralytic nature, and has affected the whole of his Lordship's right side.

Dr. Dwyer was in close attendance upon the noble Earl during the whole of Saturday, and on Saturday night, and remained with the noble Earl during yesterday, with the exception of an hour. The noble Earl continued in the same state till about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when his Lordship spoke for the first time, answering a few questions. His Lordship also partook of some slight refreshment.

During the whole of yesterday, Five-house has been thronged with anxious inquirers. Among them were the Cabinet Ministers, Prince Polignac, and most of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, besides a great number of the nobility and gentry, &c.

Mr. Secretary Peel left town on Saturday afternoon for Brighton, to communicate in person the distressing event to the King.

The medical gentlemen had a consultation on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, which lasted half an hour, the result of which was sent off by a messenger to the King at Brighton.

Last night, at ten o'clock Sir Aspley Cooper's nephew, Sir Henry Hallford, and Dr. Dwyer, assembled at the Earl of Liverpool's house, and held a consultation, which lasted an hour, when they reported the noble Earl to be a little better. A messenger was sent off immediately, with the full particulars to the King at Brighton.

The news from Portugal is of a less favourable character than previous accounts had led us to hope. The rebels, who were driven on the 5th ult., from Beira into Spain, entered in scattered parties, but in considerable force, into Tras-os-Montes, of which their friends had retained possession, and assembling their forces under the Viscount Camello and other leaders, drove the Constitutionalists out of Chaves (of which they had taken possession) and advanced to the bridge of Salamanca, the northern pass into the province of Minho. This pass was defended by a body of 300 Constitutionalists for some time, but was at last forced, the defenders dispersing themselves in the mountains. Having thus made good their entrance into the province of Minho, the rebels, King in which Chaves failed when he attempted it before, the rebels marched to Braga on the 30th January, which they occupied; thence to Guimarães, one of the rich-

est and best-affected towns of the province, and thence to within nine miles of Oporto, the inhabitants of which were thrown into a state of the utmost alarm. In the mean time, however, part of the constitutional troops in Beira were sent to the defence of Oporto, while others, collected under the Count de Villa Flor, entered Minho by the bridge of Amarante, and proceeded against the rebels, whom they speedily compelled to retreat from Guimarães and Braga.

The British army, under the command of General Clinton, had marched from Lisbon for Coimbra, which was to be their head-quarters, and where they were to arrive by the 16th. It was considered that by the 10th inst. there would not be a British soldier in Lisbon, except those in the depot, and in the hospitals. A Proclamation from the War Department, issued in the name of the Infanta Princess Regent, on the 6th, announces the departure of our brave fellows, and expresses the confident hope of the Princess that in every part of the interior where they may arrive, their "order and propriety" will "renew the same ties of fraternity which, during the Peninsular war, united the Portuguese and English army into one."

STOCK EXCHANGE, THIS DAY.—(2 o'clock.)

The alarming indisposition of Lord Liverpool, has seriously affected the Funds on the first report, on Saturday, they declined 1 per cent, and this morning, when the market opened, a further depression took place, and a large amount of stock was sold at 79, being a fall of 4 per cent, since Wednesday, on which day they were done at 83, being the highest quotation all this Account. Exchequer Bills have declined from 28s. to 30s. pm. The market is in a very agitated state.

Sir F. Burdett's motion on the Catholic Question is postponed till the 1st of March, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Canning, with a view to insure, if possible, the advantages of the Right Hon. Gentleman's cooperation in the debate. It is understood that the motion intended by the Hon. Baronet will be in the shape of a resolution, expressing the urgency of the concessions to the Catholics on the grounds of justice and expediency. If passed, this resolution will next be communicated formally to the House of Lords for their concurrence. The Marquis of Lansdown gave notice on Wednesday, in the House of Lords, that he should bring forward his motion on the 5th of March, whatever might be the course adopted by the House of Commons.

Lord Amherst has written home to the Court of Directors, tendering his resignation as Governor-General of India. It is said the death of his son is the cause of his wishing to return.

THE TIMES.—Feb. 20.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP OF WAR.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 16.

About half an hour before day, on the 15th inst., a fire broke out on the ship *Victory*, which was lying in the harbour, in a state of ordinary service. The *Victory* made the signal for assistance, and fired several guns to alarm the officers of the Dock-yard, as well as the people in the other ships near her. In the course of a quarter of an hour, every person was at his post, and all the boats belonging to the guard ship, as well as those belonging to the Ordinary and Dock-yard, were at the spot, and rendering every assistance, but unfortunately of no avail, as the wind was blowing strong from the Eastward. The destructive element soon gained such an ascendancy over the united efforts of several hundred men, as to baffle all possibility of getting it under. By this accident, the country has lost one of its finest frigates, the *Diamond*, which lately returned from South America under the command of Lord Napier; she had gone through a partial repair, and was placed in ordinary, as fit for immediate service. The boats in attendance were under the command of Captain English, of the *Victory*, and Captain Clavell, of the Ordinary, who were very active in getting the fire under, as well as having the ships nearest removed out of danger. The accident is supposed to have been caused by taking out the galley fire the night before, when some of the embers must have got under the grate, and communicated to the deck. Fortunately, all the warrant officers and men, together with their families, got safe out of the ship, which is now burning to the water's edge.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, FEB. 19.

(Sittings after Trinity Term, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

SIR JACOB ASTLEY, BART. V. THOMAS GARTH. MR. SCARLETT, MR. SERGEANT TILDY, MR. COMMONS PRUDENT (Deuman), and MR. BEST appeared for the plaintiff; and MR. SERGEANT VAUGHAN, MR. SERGEANT WILDS, MR. BACCHAM, and MR. HUMPHREYS, for the defendant.

MR. BEST opened the pleadings. The declaration stated that the plaintiff in this cause was Sir Jacob Astley; the defendant was Mr. Thomas Garth, who had seduced, and held criminal conversation with, the plaintiff's wife. To this he pleaded "not guilty."

MR. SCARLETT stated that he had the honour of appearing for the plaintiff in this cause, who had been reduced to the painful neces-

sity of appealing to a Court of Justice in one of those cases, which, if a man had a choice of the events of his own life, would be the very last in which he would be engaged. The plaintiff here sought to recover such compensation as the jury should think it right and necessary to give to a man who had lost the tenderest companion with which the life of man could be blest, who had lost the dearest wife and most affectionate companion, all by the seduction and artifice of him who was the defendant in the cause this day. Cases of this nature had, in our time, become frequently the subject of discussion in our Courts of Justice, and the learned gentlemen did not know whether an advocate who attempted to describe them in their strongest colours might not be accused of encroaching on the rules of good taste. He should make no such attempt, but would state simply the facts of the case, which, without exaggeration, and on its true grounds, would call on them to make an ample compensation for the injury which the plaintiff had sustained. He apprehended that the jury were aware that in such cases it was a general rule with advocates in order that they might ascertain in some measure the loss that a plaintiff had sustained, to describe what had been the detriment of the defendant; but, whatever their demerits might be, there was no just cause for such statements. He should not, in the present instance, attack the character of the defendant, except so far as the truth of the case required; but this he had mentioned only as a caution to the jury. Sir Jacob Astley was descended from a good and ancient family, and was possessed of a splendid fortune. During the period in which he was pursuing the course of his education at Oxford, he became first acquainted with Lady Astley, who was the daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood. He was, at that time, of an age when love for an individual takes the deepest root in the heart, and such were the accomplishments of this lady that his affection was formed for her; it continued to increase during his residence at Sir Henry's house, and being returned by her their mutual affection was ultimately rewarded by their marriage, which took place in March, 1819. The lady was about six or eight months older than Sir Jacob; her beauty was great, and her manners elegant and captivating. They were married in the presence of their dearest friends, and the friendship which had always existed between the two families appeared, in consequence of this event, to be more firmly cemented; and up to the unhappy time in which the defendant would be brought before the notice of the jury, they had lived in a state of uninterrupted felicity. Immediately after his marriage, Sir Jacob took his bride to his residence at Melton Constable, in Norfolk, where they resided a short time, and then came to town to his house, where Lady Astley was surrounded with every comfort that fortune could supply. The alliances on both sides were attached to her, and particularly the family of her husband. Her conduct was every thing that could delight a husband, and he should call witnesses who would fully bear out this statement, that Sir Jacob's affection and attention towards her had continued up to the time when the unfortunate event took place. The learned Advocate wished he could state that the affection which Sir Jacob had formed for her, and which had taken so deep a root in his heart, had ceased to exist; but he feared it would make a lasting impression on his mind, and cast a shade over the latter days of his life. Her accomplishments had been admired, and justly so, they had attracted the attention of Sir Jacob; at a time when they were calculated to make the strongest impression, and when it was impossible to resist them; early attachments were known to be the strongest and most lasting, while those that follow at a later period are cooler, and may be shaken off almost at will, never taking so strong a hold as the first. It happened that in May, 1826, Sir Jacob, who had purchased a new mansion in Grosvenor-street and being desirous of placing the embellishments of the house under the immediate control of Lady Astley, gratified her by coming to town. It was at this time, that she first saw the defendant, Mr. Garth. It happened, that Sir Jacob having been in Leicestershire for the purpose of hunting, accompanied by his lady, he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Garth, in consequence of hunting with the same hounds; this, however, was a mere acquaintance as they never visited each other, nor had Lady Astley ever seen him. Mr. Garth was a lieutenant in the Guards and in the habit of seeing & being in much fashionable life; kept a handsome equipage, and was possessed of a good fortune. A short time after their arrival in town, this gentleman called on Sir Jacob on the ground of their former acquaintance, and became one of the regular visitors at the house. While visiting at the house he showed every attention to Lady Astley, but not such as in any way excited the attention of the family. The jury would all remember that at this period there was a great stir in the country caused by the general election. During

this time Sir Jacob (who was not so well acquainted with the place as he, Mr. Garth, was) was persuaded to offer himself as a candidate for Seaford, and in consequence left town for that place accompanied by another gentleman and a clergyman with whom he was very intimate, and who resided in his family as chaplain. They arrived at Seaford, and remained a few days, returning, however, in the first week in June. Up to this time nothing had occurred that could excite the attention of the family. Mr. Garth had certainly accompanied Lady Astley to the park, and had been with her at the assemblies into which she had gone; but so had many others. The beauty and affability of Lady Astley could not fail of being extremely attractive to gentlemen. A short time after Sir Jacob's return from Seaford he was compelled to leave town, in order to attend at the Bedford election, for which place his friend Mr. M'Queen was a candidate, and from thence he went to the Norwich election, in which he was interested. These movements necessarily took some time; and it would be proved that during that time Mr. Garth's attentions became more particular, but still not sufficiently so to cause any remark from any part of the family. They had gone to the Opera, and other places of public amusement, and there certainly had never been any conduct observed between them that could be termed at all indecent, or that in any way excited the attention of his friends, no remark having been made. When Sir Jacob arrived in town, it became necessary to make some arrangements for leaving town, and one of the children being rather indisposed, Lady Astley was desirous of going to the coast of Sussex, in preference to returning to Norfolk. Nothing was accordingly fixed on, and a house being taken, the children were sent there to remain until she could join them. At this time Sir Jacob had an engagement at Yarmouth, where the regatta was being held, and he asked Lady Astley if she accompanied him there; but she, being engaged in town, as she should be, when she should be, and a house being taken, the children were sent there to remain until she could join them. At this time Sir Jacob had an engagement at Yarmouth, where the regatta was being held, and he asked Lady Astley if she accompanied him there; but she, being engaged in town, as she should be, when she should be, and a house being taken, the children were sent there to remain until she could join them. 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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

unsuspected character of his wife. Having read this letter before Mr. Elwyn arrived, their first conversation was as to what should be done to protect his wife, and to prevent any slander from being thrown upon her. It was thought by Mr. Elwyn and Sir Jacob, that the safest way to proceed would be not to let it be supposed that Sir Jacob had any suspicion of her integrity, and that it would be best for him not to go to town, as it would only tend to confirm the reports that had been spread. It was agreed that Mr. Elwyn should go alone to town, and request her to return to Melton Constable. He accordingly came to town, and saw Mr. Dashwood, with whom he had some conversation, which the learned gentleman could not relate to the jury, as he had no evidence to bear it out. Lady Ashley had not the slightest symptom of a guilty conscience. Mr. Elwyn had some conversation with her, and it was agreed that the horses and carriage should be ready on the next morning to convey them into the country, and she appeared to second the views of her husband in the preservation of her honour. Mr. Dashwood did not sleep in the house and in the evening retired to his lodgings. Mr. Elwyn went to bed, and also did Miss Ashley, who during Sir Jacob's absence was in the habit of sleeping in Lady Ashley's apartment. When she got into her room she was much surprised to find that she was not alone. She immediately rang the bell, and called the servants, for the purpose of making a search after her, but she was no where to be found. Mr. Elwyn was called up, and Mr. Dashwood sent to. Their suspicions immediately fell on Mr. Garth, and they caused inquiry to be made at his lodgings. The reply was that he was not at home that evening. They then inquired of a watchman, who was seated in a box, and who was known to the family, his wife being a washerwoman, and has several times shown little attentions to Lady Ashley, by sending her hosiery, and trifles of that description, whether he had seen any body about the house that evening. He said that he had seen a carriage drawn up with the horses head towards Davies-street, and about half-past 12 o'clock he saw somebody come out of Sir Jacob's house and get into the carriage, which immediately drove off at a rapid pace. The conclusion was, naturally, that she had eloped with Mr. Garth, and on the next day but one she was seen with him by Mr. Elwyn, and had since been seen in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, from time to time, so that there could be no doubt of an adulterous intercourse. The fact of their living together was notorious, therefore there could be no doubt on that head. The question now to be considered was in the hands of the jury for them to say how the honour of Sir Jacob had been injured, and it was for them to decide what compensation should be given to him for the loss of that interrupted happiness and felicity he had enjoyed up to the period in which the unhappy event took place which was the subject of discussion this day. The learned Advocate had no doubt that the jury were not strangers to the report which had been circulated with regard to Sir Jacob Ashley, but he desired his learned friends to prove by evidence, that a more affectionate husband ever found his way into a Court of Justice, nor ever met the seducer of his wife face to face with more diffidence; but the scandal which was so much circulated in this country, and which in this instance had been aided by the press, had compelled him to come into Court, in order to vindicate his character from the aspersions which had been thrown out against it, and it was more for this purpose than for the recovery of heavy damages that he presented himself before them this day. He would now proceed to relate by what means Mr. Garth had been successful in seducing the unhappy lady. It appeared, that the term of their acquaintance was not long, and this might probably be argued against her this day; and they all knew how true was the excellent old maxim, "that the best part of virtue was discretion." But most women would lend an ear, and it was natural to the sex to listen to a man who was well acquainted with the ways of the world, who had been accustomed to its gayest scenes, and who was able to whisper in her ear some tale of a woman, relating to her husband, and who, if there were any, was able in too short a time to break down the fence which had been raised in protection of virtue, and was able to reduce a woman from an honourable life to become a mere object for the gratification of his lust, afterwards looking on her with horror and disgust. Mr. Garth, when he commenced his intrigue with this unhappy lady found her a woman surrounded with every comfort that her heart could desire; two lovely children, and a husband who had never given her cause of uneasiness, possessed of a splendid fortune, and encircled within a family who devoted on her, and whose company

must have ever been delightful to her. In this state she was found by Mr. Garth, happy beyond the usual fate of her sex. What was her situation now that she had given way to the wiles of an artful seducer? All her tenderest ties broken, her children, instead of being a delight to her, were only to be thought on with eternal shame and torment. He had robbed Sir Jacob of a most tender and affectionate wife and had degraded her to the state he had described. What reparation could Mr. Garth make to-day? Would he trick up any little anecdote or any little foible in the character of the husband on which to ground a defence? Would he first seduce a woman who had lived as a tender wife for a period of six years, and whose husband he had been on terms of intimacy, would he then turn against him and make use of every trifling occurrence for the purpose of injuring his honour? It may be said, that Lady Ashley had too easily fallen a prey to his seductive wiles. The learned Advocate admitted it; every woman who had fallen in that way had fallen too easily a prey. But they all knew that there were men in the world, who, by their artifice and cunning and polite attention to women, were able to effect in a few months that which could not be effected by the generality of men in many years. But if it could be shown by Mr. Garth that any of the conduct on her side was other than the most decorous; if he could show that her husband had alienated himself from her; if he could show that the children were wanting in affection towards her; if he could show that the lady was willing to leave her husband, would it in any way defend his conduct? But it would be shown that her conduct previous to this event had always been strictly virtuous. Even admitting that it had not, what defence could it be to her? She had married a man of a wife, and mother to his children? Surely it could not. The learned gentleman was almost afraid of stating his opinion on this case, lest it should appear in this age of gaiety and fashion, like old morality. Cases of this nature were in this age treated with a kind of levity and indifference, and it appeared to be gradually yielding to this general feeling. But in a Court of Justice, when men look on the sober realities of life, by what rule were they to judge of the conduct of men, who, when in company with married women, should surround them with their many assiduous and take advantage of their infidelity? He considered that a man was bound to approach a married woman at some distance, and with some reserve. The jury would not be distributing their duty to the public if they did not by their verdict show that a married woman was to be protected from any approach that was not respectful. No man should tell him (Mr. Scarlett) that Mr. Garth was a young man in the buoyancy of life, at a time when the passions were strongest. It would be proved that while he was himself carrying on this scene of seduction, he was backed by others who appeared to be making similar attempts on other branches of the family, but this did not partake of the present case, and he would go no further into it. He understood that his learned friend intended to argue that this Mr. Garth was a young man, raw and ignorant, unpractised in the ways of the world, at a time of life when an impression made by a beautiful and accomplished woman was likely to prove irresistible, and should the strength of that impression advance improperly towards them, when they would be found to be women, and not angels. He understood that his learned friend intended to contend, that a person more advanced in years could look off a married woman, could associate with her, and yet have the power of checking any improper feeling towards her, which would be impossible for a young man to do, who, at the sight of a young and beautiful woman, was unable to control the passion he felt for her, and that passion might be such as he should be unable to resist. But what was it that protected the sister from the brutal passion of the brother, or the daughter from that of the father? What was it, but the deep sense of moral and religious duty which is planted in us, and which raises an abstruse strong and impassable. Not quite so strong, but of the same kind, was the barrier between a man and a married woman, and he who passed that barrier, did not do it from the effects of a hasty and sudden passion, but he did it by means of cool deliberation, having calculated and well considered the projects by which he was to succeed in gratifying his passion. What compensation could be given to a husband who had lost his wife—his honour—by the cool deliberation of another, it would be for the jury to say. He believed that Mr. Garth was about 28 years of age; but he had the appearance of being much younger, and although really a young man, he was one well versed in the sciences and occurrences of fashionable life. He was an officer in the Guards, and like most gentlemen of his profession was partial to, and was frequently in company with, the ladies. But he had not, like Sir Jacob Ashley, formed an early attachment—he had never felt the strength of the first impression of real esteem made on the heart of a man by a beautiful woman. He had not, like Sir Jacob, married in his younger days. But Mr. Garth was a gentleman who well knew the weak side of the female sex—every pretty woman was more or less fond of flattery, and could be well otherwise. But the learned counsel would ask, why a man should feel himself entitled to break down the fence of virtue, and unblushingly attack the honour of a wife, and seek to destroy the peace and happiness

of a family? This had been the conduct of Mr. Garth, and he had done an irreparable injury to the husband, who had fondly looked forward to a long and happy life in the embraces of a virtuous wife. But from this time he was become a cast-away in the world; all his fond hopes blasted; and was now compelled to alter the whole course of his life, and make new arrangements with regard to his future existence. He had lost a companion for life; and the only reparation the jury could make was in money; and he thought that when they came to reflect on the injury which had been given, not only to the feelings but to the honour of the plaintiff, when they had proved what he had stated to them, they would feel convinced that that reparation must be heavy. He would not dwell on the theme of Mr. Garth's having violated the bonds of friendship, but he would say that he had during his life gone about seeking whom he might devour. In the present instance he had succeeded in degrading a woman from a state of happiness and felicity to a state of misery, wretchedness, and despair. He would not longer trespass on the time of the jury, but would call his witnesses, and leave the case in their hands, not doubting that they would give such damages as they should think proper, in punishment of a crime which was now become too frequent in this country.

Mr. Hall produced the marriage certificate, and proved that they were married at St. George's, Hanover-square.

The certificate was then put in and read. It described the marriage of Sir Jacob Ashley, Bart. of Melton Constable, in the county of Norfolk, to Georgiana Caroline, daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, of Gloucester-place, by special licence, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 22d of March, 1819.

There were the signatures of 12 witnesses to this certificate.

The dowager Lady Ashley, mother to Sir Jacob Ashley, examined by Mr. Serjeant Taddy deposed to the marriage in March 1819 at St. George's Hanover-square. They appeared to live extremely happy. Lady Ashley's conduct was every thing to be wished to her family. Her Ladyship had two boys, the youngest a year old last March. They lived during the season in London, and at other times in the country. Had no reason to suspect any diminution in their affection for each other from the time of their marriage down to a few days before the elopement. The conduct of her Ladyship towards her children was very kind and affectionate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan. Can confidently say, that no couple could live more happily, seldom witnessed any little differences. Sir Jacob is remarkably good tempered and not liable to be excited on trivial occasions, nor was he in the habit of making use of warm language. Have never heard them at high words or seen them commit any personal violence. Never heard any noise or disturbance in their room, nor at the dinner table, was never annoyed to their room by a noise; never heard Lady Ashley complain of ill treatment, violence, or bad temper of Sir Jacob, never said to Sir Jacob that his conduct was not correct, never witnessed any improper attention from Sir Jacob, to other ladies.

Miss Packer examined by Mr. Deaman.—I am sister to Sir Jacob Ashley was married in Sept. 1825 before that time resided two years in the family of Sir Jacob. Sir Jacob was a tender husband, and Lady Ashley an affectionate wife, and kind mother; they lived very happily together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilde.

This lived in a state of uninterrupted happiness. Do not remember any quarrel. Do not remember that on one occasion that their conduct was such as to cause me to shed tears do not recollect Sir Jacob, on one occasion jumping up from the dinner table with a knife in his hand never remember any personal conflict; never saw him behave in such a manner, as to cause me to be disturbed. Decidedly never saw Lady Ashley's head cut.

Miss Ashley examined by Mr. Scarlett.—I resided with Sir Jacob at his house in town in April last year, and continued to reside with them until this event took place. Sir Jacob treated Lady Ashley with the greatest affection, and appeared particularly attached to her, and it was certainly returned by her. Sir Jacob had recently purchased a house in Grosvenor-street, where I first saw Mr. Garth. He became a frequent visitor was an officer in the Guards, was received at Lady Ashley's parties as a visitor, and occasionally dined there; was in the habit of going with her to the park observed that his visits were more frequent during the absence of Sir Jacob. Lady Ashley sometimes went to Vauxhall to parties, and to Richmond, with him. I saw that he paid her attentions, but they were by no means such as to attract my attention particularly. Mr. Garth continued his attentions while Sir Jacob was at the elections; while Sir Jacob was absent I slept in Lady Ashley's apartment. On the Monday night I went there between twelve and one o'clock, and did not find her there. I made enquiry for her, but she was nowhere to be found.—Have not seen her since Mr. Garth kept a close carriage it was of a chocolate colour.—Sir Jacob had been going to the elections a fortnight previous to the elopement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brothman.—I should think Mr. Garth was about 25 years of age. I don't know that the carriage was a hired one. He went about a good deal with Lady Ashley, frequently to Kensington-gardens and the Regent's-park, and had driven her sometimes to Richmond. Sir Jacob was aware of it. We went in a large party to Richmond. Mr. Garth drove Lady Ashley by herself. He drove her back to town. We got back between 10 and 11 o'clock. After that he drove her to Vauxhall. I do not know exactly the hour. I went to Vauxhall also,

and met her walking with him. Sir Jacob met us at Vauxhall. He was not in town when we went to Richmond in the morning, and had arrived from Norfolk that afternoon. I did not go away with Sir Jacob; we all came away in a party at the same time. Sir Jacob went home in his chariot, and was home a very short time before us. I do not remember who I went home with; it was not with Lady Ashley; she went home with Mr. Garth. They went home to Grosvenor-street, and supped. Lady Ashley and I were present, with Mr. Garth and several others. Sir Jacob was at supper, and left when the rest of the party broke up. I should think it was about one o'clock, but I do not exactly recollect the time. I remember going to the French play with them. Mr. Garth, Mr. Carroll, Lady Ashley, and myself, formed the party. After the play we went to Vauxhall. We all went in her ladyship's coach. Sir Jacob was not there that night. I believe her ladyship and I returned together that night. I do not remember whether Sir Jacob was gone to bed. I think we set Mr. Garth down on the way home. He never went with her there, but always met her. I remember he once got into her coach in the Regent's-park, and drove about with her. Sir Jacob was not there. I do not recollect that Sir Jacob was at breakfast next morning said that he was at Vauxhall, and that they did not see him. They were home at any rate by 10 o'clock. No conversation of Sir Jacob's having seen her at Vauxhall passed in the morning. I think the children were in town while Sir Jacob was at the elections. While they were at Worthing Lady Ashley proposed going to join them for a fortnight, and she gave no reason for not going. She could never have applied to Sir Jacob for money, as he had left a large sum with her. I do not remember Sir Jacob's saying "I suppose the Captain is always with you." I never saw any letter from Sir Jacob to Lady Ashley, nor have I ever seen any part of one. I recollect being at a ball given by a Mrs. Hughes. Mr. Garth was there, as was also Lady Ashley. They were together during the course of the evening. Sir Jacob was not at that party. I think this was in June.

Re-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—We expected that Sir Jacob might come home on the night on which he met us at Vauxhall. There was a large party of about 40 or 50 persons, ladies and gentlemen. A great many returned to Sir Jacob's house, where a regular supper was prepared. I was in the drawing-room when Mr. Garth got into it in the middle of the night. His horse was there, and I saw him, and he could not manage it, and he got out, and got into her carriage, and he did not give his horse to a servant. I think that Sir Jacob was not at that night. I was not in the phanton when they went to Vauxhall. Mr. Garth generally drove her in his phaeton to the Richmond parties. I had no reason to believe that when Sir Jacob left town he had the slightest suspicion of Mr. Garth.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Sir Jacob was absent three times between May and June. He did not leave town until he went to Seaford. They went four times to Richmond, and on every occasion she returned with him in his carriage. Sir Jacob was at one of those parties. On that occasion Mr. Garth was not there. Lady Ashley had, at that time, a carriage of her own, and I and several others returned in it. Sir Jacob, on his return to town, was informed of those parties. There were also two or three parties to Greenwich. Mr. Garth was at all. Sir Jacob at one. If Sir Jacob was not there, Lady Ashley was generally driven by Mr. Garth. I don't know that Sir Jacob knew of those parties.

By a Juror.—I don't know whether Sir Jacob saw them walking together at Vauxhall.

The Revd. Caleb Elwyn I have known the family, even since I can recollect the Sir Jacob's marriage with Lady Ashley, have lived invariably in the family. They appeared to be the happiest couple that could live. Sir Jacob appeared to be a very indulgent husband; Sir Jacob took a house in Grosvenor-street. Lady Ashley went for the purpose of seeing the furniture; she appeared delighted. Left town with Sir Jacob on the 8th July and returned on the 19th. I arrived at Grosvenor-street about 10 o'clock. Lady Ashley was not at home, the servant said she was gone with Miss Ashley to the Park. She returned about half past 10 o'clock, and came into the room with Miss Ashley, and Mr. Garth being fatigued, I retired to my room, and while getting into bed, I heard the carriage driven up to the door, and heard the servant say it was ready. This was about 11 o'clock. Lady Ashley, Miss Ashley and Mr. Garth got into the carriage, and I believe went to Vauxhall and which caused me to go to Sir Jacob. I found a duplicate had fallen into his hands. This letter is now destroyed. In consequence of that letter, it was arranged that I should return to town, and that Lady Ashley should go into the country, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Dashwood. Before Sir Jacob received that letter, I had every reason to believe that he had no suspicion that Mr. Garth was carrying on an improper intercourse with his wife. He was annoyed by the letter, and could not give credit to it. I was not aware that any reports had been spread in Norfolk. My object in going to town was to arrange Sir Jacob's bills, and if Lady Ashley had not left town, to escort her to Worthing. When I came to town after the reception of the letter, it was to bring the children home from Worthing, and to arrange that Mr. Dashwood should take Lady Ashley into the country. I arrived on Monday, the 24th of July. Sir Jacob had written to Mr. Dashwood. When I came to town,

of the actual merits of the case, by contrasting the evidence on the one side with the evidence upon the other, and the ingenuity and eloquence of his learned friend would not at all weigh with them. If the only point at issue was, whether the dark deed of adultery had been committed, he should have spared the disgusting details which it was now necessary to lay before the Court; but this was not the only point. His client's conduct had been fair, frank, and artless, and it could not, and it was not attempted to be denied, that he had fallen a victim to that fascinating beauty, which no man, whose blood was not snow-broth, could have resisted. Thus she had been painted by a great master in masters of this nature, he meant his learned friend near him, and the domestic happiness

which had thus been destroyed had also been worked up into a highly-wrought picture. Such a picture he had never before witnessed of domestic happiness, of which it had been said, that it was "the only bliss of Paradise that had survived the fall." It had been represented, that from the moment of the marriage of Shreech and Lady Astley, until the moment of the elopement of the lady, their life had been one continued and unbroken series of all that was happy, affectionate, and comfortable.

What a pinnacle of bliss and what a mighty fall! and that fall too. Be it remembered, altogether unaccounted for. Up to this moment the jury had not heard a syllable in the shape of reason for this adultery. The jury, however, he was sure, would not mistake the glowing picture of his learned friend for a representation of a matter of fact, but would look into the sober realities of life, and consider, men as they really existed, and not as eloquence could paint them. He trusted he should not be considered as the palliator of adultery, much less under the aggravating circumstances in which his learned friend had surrounded the case, and if his client had acted in the dishonest, and worthless manner in which he had been represented, he would abandoned him once. Upon investigation, however, it would be found that Captain Garth had used none of the arts of the practised seducer; even

learned friend had himself been compelled to admit that this was not one of those cases in which an old friendship had been violated for the seduction of a wife. Within the small space of two months, and this was the utmost length of the acquaintance between Captain Gurney and Sir Jacob Astley, the lady of the latter had actually left the arms of this devoted, tender, faithful, and unprecedented husband for the arms of the Captain. He was utterly at a loss to divine from the evidence which had been

placed, what single point there was from which
could fairly infer that Captain Gar-
qued the lady of the plaintiff.
I know that there was a great in-
terest in getting up cases of this descrip-
tion and he had been told by some one
that it was true or nearly so. He had
seen two or three of them and he had
called upon the plaintiff and his wife. The
two sisters of the plaintiff, together
with the chaplain of the family. No other
names whatever had been called—none

It generally happened in the ordinary or families that there was occasionally a something to disturb the tide, however smooth it might generally be; some clouds to obstruct now and then the clear sky under which it lived. But here his learned friend would have them believed that there never had been a ripple on the surface, and that from the beginning up to the moment of the elopement there had existed no single fact, no one circumstance which would tend to alienate the affection of the wife from her husband. Was it in the

own family, not even a visitor to the family. It generally happened in the ordinary families that there was occasionally a something to disturb the tide, however smooth might generally be; some clouds to obstruct now and then the clear sky under which we lived. But here his learned friend would have them believed that there never had been a ripple on the surface, and that from the beginning up to the moment of the elopement there had existed no single fact, no one circumstance which would tend to alienate the affection of the wife from her husband. Was it in the nature of things that the father of a family, an affectionate husband, tender even to a fault, almost mad in his affection for the partner of his life,—was it in the nature of things that a man could be deserted by his wife without cause? Women became naturally more and more attached to their husbands as years passed on, especially when there was a family; they became endeared to them by long communication, and their children became so many additional bonds of affection; and in such a case, where all these circumstances existed, there was the additional fact, as it had been represented by his learned friend, of the being in herself good and virtuous. There must be something wrong here,—some-

"rotten in this state of Denmark,"—some-
times in the conduct of this devoted husband, who
induced the lady to throw herself into the
arms of another man, and to leave a hus-
band of considerable wealth for comparative
poverty. The fact, as far as it regarded his

"rotten in this state of Denmark,"—something in the conduct of this devoted husband, which induced the lady to throw herself into the arms of another man, and to leave a husband of considerable wealth for comparative poverty. The fact, as far as it regarded him, was simply this—that he had taken the plaintiff's wife was most true. The head and front of his offending had this, no more. He would now call the attention of the jury to evidence which had been given on the other side, and which ought to have been given. There was a brother of the lady's, a Mr. Dashwood, in town at a critical time; why was not he called? He would tell them why—because the other party were afraid of some mine exploding. They were none of the lady's relations called to the same reason. They had not called a single servant, with the exception of the butler, and they did not ask even him upon terms his master and mistress lived.

MR. SCARLETT.—Why did not you call him?

could expect any thing else from his wife but one of those unhappy instances of dereliction from duty which he was afraid were but too common in the present state of society.

Mary Richardson was then called. She now lived at Derby: lived in Leicester part of the year 1826. Knew Sir Jacob Astley. Saw him at Leicester in the year 1826. Knew the Bell Inn, at Leicester: had seen Sir Jacob Astley there, and also at her own house. Knew females of the names of Spawforth, Webster, and Barbridge. Had seen them in company with Sir J. Astley at her house. Had seen Sir Jacob at her house many times. Went with Sir Jacob into a private room at the Bell Inn. Lady Astley lodged a few doors off. Sir J. Astley saw these girls at her house in a private room. Spawforth and Barbridge support themselves by making caps and bonnets. Men and women were in the habit of resorting to her house.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN.—For criminal purpose?

LOED CHIEF JUSTICE.—You have no right to answer that unless you like.

Witness declined answering the question, and continued:—These women lived in her house for a long time. Sir Jacob Astley and

not know how long he remained there. The two girls went up with them, and upon their return she went up to the bed-room, and found the door locked. She quitted Leicester in March. Sir Jacob was never at her house after the night of the races. Could not tell the month in which the races took place. Remember the day of that race between Sir Jacob's horse and Sir Edward Mostyn's. Did not recollect any of these girls were at the Bell Inn on the night of that day. Was on the race-course with these two girls, and saw Sir Jacob with Lady Ashley in a carriage. Sir Jacob kissed his hand to them from the carriage, and said, that he would come and give them a ride that night. Recalled to Spain, and home that night. Never saw any of these girls again. They never got married. One of the Bell Inn was a French girl, who was married to a French gentleman. Went from London to Devonshire. Never saw her again. Recalled to a gentleman from Derby. Did not know where she was brought to in London. Was not living in London, but did not know where

ment in Court. Meant to swear to that. Did not know the name of the gentleman who fetched her from Derby. Now recollects that she was living at the Golden-cross, Charing-cross. No gentleman came and took down her examination, since she came to the Golden-cross. The three women before mentioned accompanied her to town. Did not know what she and they were brought to town for. Did not know who the other gentlemen who came to her house with Sir Jacob Astley. They came about half-past nine; stayed about two hours; had no idea of their names. Jacob always gave her sovereign to fetch with; the other gentlemen gave her more, also about half a sovereign. Did not know Captain Garth; did not know Mr. Howland. Was twice at the Bell-inn with Sir Jacob Astley; it was between the hours of five and six in the evening. The person who served paper (the subpoena) on her, only asked her she knew Sir Jacob Astley, and if he had been at her house. She had not said in a previous part of her examination that she never told the story to any one until she came to Court. She said that she had never told it to any body in London. Nobody had given any money to come there; she was taken to the Three Crowns at Leicester, where she found the two girls. She told the gentleman who brought her, more than she would have him if she had known what he wanted her for. Sir J. Astley was in an open carriage on race-course; Lady Astley was in the carriage. Besides her, there were two gentlemen in carriage. Did not know who they were. Did not speak to Sir Jacob then. Was too much to speak to Sir Jacob before his wife. Other young ladies with her did not say anything to Sir Jacob. Did not recollect particular word that Sir Jacob used. He said nothing about "gallows." Would swear he said nothing, except that he would attend a treat at night. It was broad day and there were many people about.

Mary Ann Welster examined by BROUGHAM. — Lived at Leicester; knew Richardson; had been at her house. Now saw Sir J. Astley there. Recollected the late race-course with Mrs. Richardson. Saw Sir J. Astley at the race-course. Saw Sir J. Astley at the race-course. Saw Sir J. Astley at the race-course.

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might begin with a "B." Saw Sir J. Astley again that evening by the Bell Inn gates. There was another gentleman with him, and two women came down the street, and followed her to the inn. She did not go in herself.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—Did not know the name of the other gentlemen with Sir J. Astley. Did not know Captain Garth, nor the names of any gentlemen in the carriage. Did not go into the Bell inn, but only stood at the gates talking to Sir Jacob. There was nothing particular doing at the Bell that evening. She never made any secret of this occurrence. Perhaps she had told it as often to females as to gentlemen. Had seen a gentleman of the name of Howard. He came to her at Leicester. He asked her if she knew Sir Jacob Astley. She told him this story. Had never seen him since she came to town until that day. Told him what Mrs. Richardson had told her about Sir J. Astley, and he went to Derby to fetch her, in consequence of that information. Thought Mr. Howard came to town by the same coach with them. Told Mr. Howard of Mrs. Richardson keeping a house which Sir J. Astley used to frequent, and he said he would fetch Mrs. Richardson. Mr. Howard was on the coach when it changed horses, and dined in the same room with them. Mrs. Richardson told Mr. Howard in her presence that she had been in a bed-room twice with Sir Jacob Astley. She went with Mr. Howard to Derby to fetch Mrs. Richardson. Mr. Howard there told Mrs. Richardson whether she knew Sir Jacob Astley, and she answered "that she ought to know him." Knew that Mr. Howard did not sleep in the same house with Mrs. Richardson, and that she slept in a house where Mr. Howard would not be allowed to come. Mrs. Richardson was now a respectable woman. Knew that she once kept a house to which people used to resort. Was up at work all the night before she started for town. Mrs. Richardson did not go to bed at all that night either. She was on the sofa, because she expected to see early the next morning. Would swear that she did not know where Mr. Howard spent that evening.

By Mr. BROUGHAM.—Was a dress-maker by business, and in consequence of having lost time by going to Derby with Mr. Howard, was obliged to work all night in order before she set off for town. Was in a woman who went into the room where Sir Jacob Astley and the other gentlemen were sitting out again. The woman was Lady Astley's widow.

By the Court.—The bell rang. Meant to swear positively that Sir Jacob Astley was allowed to take two common women there, and make them drunk. There were also two other women. Four altogether. Remained by the Bell Inn long enough to see them come out again drunk.

Charlotte Spawforth knew Mrs. Richardson. Had been at her house in the company with ladies and gentlemen. Knew Sir Jacob Astley. Had seen him at Leicester. Had seen him at Mrs. Richardson's. Was never in private with him there. There were other gentlemen with him at Mrs. Richardson's. Sir Jacob Astley drank wine there with the ladies and gentlemen. Sir Jacob Astley, after drinking wine, went into a private room with Miss Burbridge. It was a bed-room. Was at the race-course with Mrs. Richardson and Miss Burbridge. Saw Sir J. Astley there. He was in a carriage with Lady Astley and two gentlemen. He kissed his hand to them, and promised to give them a treat that night. They were at short distance from the carriage. Before he got into carriage he came up to them on foot. He had a whip in his hand, and with the hook of it, he caught hold of the bottom of Miss Burbridge's frock. Had heard Sir Jacob Astley talk to other ladies. Did not know whether those ladies were loose girls. Paid no attention to what he said. Never was at the Bell.

By Mr. Sergeant Taddy.—Walked back with Miss Burbridge to the Bell. Sir Jacob Astley said several times from the carriage that he was going to treat them. Did not sit up all night at Leicester. Could not tell me the name of the place she came from that morning.

Here the proceedings of the Court were interrupted by a disturbance in the crowd. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ordered the tipstaff to take the offending parties into custody, and desired any person who had witnessed their conduct to come forward.

A barrister, whose name we could not learn, said that he had seen them conducting themselves very improperly.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ordered the barrister to be sworn.

The barrister, then pointing to one of two persons in custody, said that he had called a gentleman a d—d rascal.

The accused described himself as Captain Hotton, of the Royal Navy. He said that he was really a sailor, which pressed that he could not help letting out the expression, for which he was very sorry.

Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE said that the other one refused to let him pass.

The second person described himself as Captain Cotton, of the Royal Navy, and also advanced the excessive crowd and pressure as his apology.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said, that as they had apologized he could not press the matter any farther.

The examination of Charlotte Spawforth was then resumed. The other girls, Mrs. Richardson, and herself, were all living together now. Could not tell where. Had never been in London before.

By the COURT.—Was sure she saw Sir Jacob Astley pull the girls' petticoats with his whip. Did not hear him say anything about "gallows ones." Was close by; about two or three yards from Burbridge at the time.

Lucy Burbridge examined by Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN.—Lived at Leicester. Had lived there 11 years. Knew Sir J. Astley. Became acquainted with him last March. Saw him first at Mrs. Richardson's. He came with another gentleman. He was down stairs. There were other girls in the room besides. He remained in the room about half an hour. He then went up stairs with her into a bedroom. Remained there with him for about half an hour. Was acquainted with him then. He took liberties with her. Did not think that she had a right to answer whether he knew her as man and wife. He did not give her any thing. Never was with him but that once.

He said he should see her again that Friday week, and he was then to have made to her a present; but he went away from Leicester without performing his promise. Saw Sir J. Astley in an open carriage, on the race-course with Lady Astley. He got out of the carriage, and said, "Girls, I shall be with you to-night, and give you a treat." He said nothing else. He went to the carriage again, and put his hand to his mouth, and "blowed" a kiss to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. DENMAN.—Lady Astley could not see him blow this kiss. They were three or four yards behind the carriage at this time. Could not say which of the young lady's petticoats he pulled up with his whip; but was quite sure it was not hers. Had not seen Sir J. Astley more than once at Mrs. Richardson's. He gave them a treat one night afterwards. The gentlemen in the house called him Sir Jacob Astley. Besides this, she had seen him at the races, and knew him again.

Sir Edward Moatyn examined by Mr. Sergeant WILDE.—Was at Leicester in the early part of the year 1826. Sir Jacob Astley was there at that time. Perfectly recollected the race. Had to the best of his belief often seen Sir Jacob Astley at Mrs. Richardson's, but could not distinctly to one occasion.

He went to the Bell Inn. Sir Jacob Astley went to the Bell after dinner. On several women came up to him. He saw Sir Jacob Astley, as they were standing at the Bell Inn. Walked in, and Sir Jacob Astley also came in shortly afterwards.

The women followed him into the room. The women had something to drink and they had a good deal of trouble to get them out of the room. When they had been put out, they forced themselves in again a second time. The nearest way to where Lady Astley lodged would be through the back of the Bell Inn. The distance that way was about 500 or 600 yards, but by the road it was considerably farther. The women were extremely riotous. Recollected one occasion upon which he was with Sir Jacob Astley on the race course, and Sir Jacob spoke to two or three women. Sir Jacob Astley had a whip in his hand and endeavoured to hook up the petticoats of one of the girls. Made some observation to Sir Jacob Astley about it. To the best of his recollection it was one of caution, lest Lady Astley might see him. It was certainly something to that effect.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—It was the wine that was left after dinner, which the girls had. Did not recollect that Sir J. Astley dined at the Bell more than once. Did not recollect whether Sir J. Astley had dined there that day. There were seven or eight girls with them at Mrs. Richardson's. They might have remained there an hour or two. Could not recollect whether they all came away together. Was quite sober at the time. As far as thinking went, did not think that Sir J. Astley had any connexion with any woman there. Gentlemen who dined at the Bell often went to Mrs. Richardson's. They certainly went there frequently, but could not say whether often enough to constitute a habit. There were several girls in the house. There was either wine or spirits. There might have been both. Could not recollect the day of the month on which the race took place. Knew Captain Garth. Knew him first at Leicester, at the Bell, when the bounds were in the neighbourhood. Could not say whether Captain Garth was at the race. Conceived Captain Garth to be perfectly well known in Leicester. On the day of the race there was a dinner at the Bell. Each person paid for his own dinner. There was music at the Bell one evening. Could not swear, but thought that it was on the evening of the race. Lady Astley was at the Bell on the night of the music, in Sir Jacob Astley's in an adjoining room.

By a Jurymen.—Thought that Sir Jacob Astley paid for the liquor at Mrs. Richardson's.

By the COURT.—Recollected that Sir Jacob Astley was out of his sight, and in another room, with one of the girls while he was there. Had said, that as far as thinking went, he did not think that Sir J. Astley had had connexion with any woman at Mrs. Richardson's house, he had no positive proof of it. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE here called Mr. Burbridge, and asked the witness if he were

the same Sir J. Astley had retired? Sir J. Astley.—That was certainly one of the things that were present; but I can't swear to it. He with whom Sir Jacob retired.

Elizabeth Raven examined by Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN.—Lived at Yarmouth; knew Sir Jacob Astley. Was at the Yarmouth race; saw Sir Jacob Astley there on the first day of the races; had had no previous acquaintance with him. Sir Jacob Astley asked her for her card, and she refused to give it him. He then asked her where she lived, but she did not tell him. She never saw him in her own house, or in the house of any other person. Never saw him at any other time but on the course. Never saw him at the Vauxhall-gardens. Would swear distinctly that she did not see him after the first day of the races. Did not see him talking to any other women. Should scarcely know him again if she were to see him. All she knew about him was that he was a small gentleman.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN.—Ah, and so is Captain Garth.

Susan Paul, examined by Mr. Sergeant WILDE.—Lived at Yarmouth. Saw Sir Jacob Astley there last year, in July, both at the Jetty and at Vauxhall-gardens. Was addressed by him, and he gave her money to go to the theatre with. He took no liberties with her person. Did not see him more than twice. He did not kiss her on either occasion. He made no appointment with her. Saw him the second time in the Vauxhall Gardens. It was a public place in which Sir Jacob Astley gave her the money. It was in Chapel-street. He did not talk to her for more than five minutes.

By Mr. SCARLETT.—The Vauxhall Gardens are places of great resort. Sir Jacob Astley gave her 5s. She did not ask him for it. There were other gentlemen in his company at time. Had never seen him till then. Had never seen him since that day. Had never mentioned this to any one until she was asked to come to London by Mr. Coble, of Yarmouth. The gentlemen on the race course told her it was Sir Jacob Astley, or else she should not have known who he was.

Mr. Thomas Baker, examined by Mr. BROUGHAM.—Knew Sir Jacob Astley by sight. Was at Yarmouth at the last races; saw Sir Jacob there. Saw him in the gardens, saw him talking to women as he passed them. Could not say whether they were loose women. They certainly had not the appearance of ladies. He talked to them in a familiar way. They appeared to him to be the country to modest women.

The defence was here closed.

Mr. SCARLETT said that the time was now arrived at which he was to address the jury in reply. He would never defend conduct in any case which his own conscience revolted, and he would not stand up as the palliator of any crimes which his own heart taught him to deplore. He would not have attempted to defend Sir Jacob Astley if it had been proved that he was the profligate character which his learned friend had proposed to demonstrate him to be; and he must call upon the jury to distinguish between an habitual and flagrant course of adultery and licentiousness, and the fact that upon one solitary occasion Sir Jacob Astley might possibly have been betrayed into an act of indiscretion. He called upon the jury to recollect with whom Lady Astley was now living. Was it not likely that she would be willing to give her paramour all the information in her power, in order to enable him to make a case? She could name the witnesses, the times, the places of offence and crime, if there had been any, and yet with all these advantages, what sort of evidence had Captain Garth brought? He (Mr. Scarlett) had brought testimony to prove the kindness and tenderness of the plaintiff as a husband, and his learned friend had not disproved that testimony. His learned friend had asked why the family of the lady had not been produced. Had not the evant proved that if he had done so, he should have taken up the time of the Court uselessly? Had his learned friend shaken in the slightest degree that testimony which had been brought? He had not; and yet he wished for more. Besides this, he would not wantonly wound the feelings of any part of that lady's family, who must already be overwhelmed with distress at her conduct. He would not call her mother and her sisters; there was no occasion for them. But how had Captain Garth acted? Had he shown any delicacy? No; he had dived into brothels, to rake up mere suspicion. Sir Jacob Astley had declared to his counsel, and to all around him, that he was innocent; and so convinced was he that the allegations of immorality could not be supported against him, that he had resolved to stand the test, and dare his adversaries to the proof. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the evidence, and having gone through the whole of it, said that he would now call the attention of the jury more minutely to the conduct of Captain Garth. It was clear what his intentions were. He had no doubt promised the victim whom he had seduced, the reparation of marriage, in the event of a divorce; and now, in his defence in this Court, he adopted a line of conduct which he hoped would prevent him from being able ever to make that promised reparation. He had at once attempted to defend himself and so to vilify the plaintiff's character, as to prevent his obtaining a divorce; and his pledges to Lady Astley would thus still exist, and not be forfeited. Thus it was that he seduced, deceived, and betrayed his victim. He never would believe that Captain Garth, a person moving in the first circles, and esteemed, as it was said, by many and powerful friends, could have brought himself to adopt such a defence for the mere purpose of saving a few hundreds. Would a man of honour conduct to set up such a defence as this? If he had not some secret motive in view? And what motive was more probable

than this? He would not call Captain Garth's inclination for Lady Astley by the name of love; that passion was of a brighter and purer kind, but this was mere animal lust, and to defend it, he seemed to have said—"I cannot gain my point by fair I will by foul means: I will not leave a stone unturned—a stratagem untried. I will move Heaven and earth, and descend to any, even to the lowest and basest means."

"Flectere si neque superos. Acheonta movebo."

Was not this adding another injury to the great one which he had already committed? He trusted that the jury would show by their verdict that such a dishonourable and disgraceful defence as this was, would increase rather than lessen the damages, and that the wretch who robbed another of his wife, and then attempted to deprive the man whom he had thus deeply injured, of character too, would not be able to shield himself from the visitation which he so richly merited. He trusted that the jury would moreover prove by the verdict which they were about to give, that it did not follow that because an adulterer had watched the husband into a brothel upon one solitary occasion, he was for that reason justified in satisfying his lust upon the person of his wife.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE shortly charged the jury. The adultery had been admitted, and therefore their verdict must go for the plaintiff. The measure of damages, however it was for them to decide, upon the consideration of the husband's conduct. It had not only been proved that he had frequented brothels, and attached himself to loose women, but that at the very time at which his lady eloped, he was at Yarmouth races, and as it had been proved in evidence, was at least soliciting, if he did not obtain, the favours of other women.

At a few minutes before nine o'clock the jury returned into Court, when the foreman read, from a slip of paper, to the following effect—"I, am directed to express, on the part of the jury their extreme regret that they cannot mark their detestation of Captain Garth's conduct, as they feel themselves conscientiously bound not to return a verdict of heavy damages, the plaintiff not having come into Court with clean hands. We find for the plaintiff—damages: 1. 5."

THE TIMES.—JANUARY 23.

TWO FEMALE IMPOSTORS AND COURTSHIP

EXTRAORDINARY.—A woman now in the York poorhouse, has given to the master there a strange account of herself and of another female impostor, who formerly travelled with Cooke's equestrian troop. They appeared as men of colour, and in all the feats of the most dexterous horsemanship were not to be surpassed by any other of the company. In addition to this, being dressed in male attire, and having their persons stained black, suspicion of their real sex was readily subdued by an allowance for the difference of personal appearance which opposite climates generally occasion. The real name of the woman now in the poorhouse is Ellen Lowther, but when with Cooke's company she called herself John Clifford—she is of eastern origin, though born in England; her grandfather, she says, was called Signor Ramonapatt, he was brought to England from Portugal, by the late Lord Lowther, and when they arrived in London, his name changed to name to Lower; he afterwards resided in the north of England, and was killed by a pitman at Sunderland, when he was 166 years and nine months old. Her father, she says, lives at Tadcaster. She represents herself as being but 20 years of age, and having commenced her equestrian performances at five years old, she has been with the two Cookes 15 years. As might have been expected, this vagabond way of life led to vice and immorality, and the woman (alias John Clifford) was removed to the parish of St. Martin, Coney-street, in a state of pregnancy, and thence to the work-house, where, on the 24 inst. "was delivered of a still-born male child. The other woman, who passed for a black man, in the same company, went by the name of Pablo Paddington, and effected the deception so dexterously, as to have even deceived those about her; and, by assiduous attentions, gained the affections of a Miss King, who also travelled with Mr. Cooke. The courtship thus commenced was carried on for some time, till scandal whispered in the ears of the unsuspecting fair one, that her favourite Pablo was too much a man of the world, possessing more of female acquaintance than was consistent with his solemn promises and plighted vows. A lover's quarrel was the consequence; and slighted attachment led to some estrangement of the lady's affections. Misfortunes, however, often overtake the faithless, and the fair are sometimes, in those cases, too ready to forgive. This was the case with the parties in question. Pablo had his arm broken upon after, and pity again called forth the tender affections of Miss King, who, during her lover's illness, attended him with peculiar care. How the impostor rewarded her kindness, or whether she ever found out the cheat, we know not—but the whole carries with it such an air of romance and of a novel story, that we cannot but think the detail will be amusing to some of our readers.—York paper.

THE TIMES.—JANUARY 24.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has left behind him nearly three tons weight of plate, of the most valuable description. The largest portion of it is deposited in chests at Messrs. Coutts, the bankers. Much of his Royal Highness's furniture is of a rich and costly character. In mere articles of vertu, more than 12,000l. have been expended. All these things will be sold by auction during the present season. The Duke of York's library is to be sold by Sotheby,

and to our utter astonishment, contains 200,000 volumes, including besides, a number of valuable illustrated books of ancient days, nearly every publication entered at Stationers' Hall, and every novel and pamphlet printed in the United Kingdom during the last 40 years; and the library is a valuable and extensive collection of maps and charts.—*Globe and Traveller*.

THE TIMES.—JANUARY 29.

THE EXECUTION.

OF JOHN PEELE ALIAS GEORGE WATSON, AT PENNENDEN HEATH, FOR FORGERY.

On Friday, George Watson, who was at the winter assizes at Kent, in 1826, convicted of forgery, was executed at Pennenden Heath. He had been proceeded at the instance of the Committee of London Bankers, associated for mutual protection against forgery, which has of late been the cause of such extensive mischief in the commercial world. The career of this unfortunate man was a very extraordinary one. The secrecy of his address set at a distance all suspicion from the minds of the multitudes whom he plundered by the boldest system of fraud within the recollection of the bar. Watson was most respectably connected, and had the advantage of a good education and much general acquaintance with the world. He had served his apprenticeship with the firm of Messrs. Cowley and Saucron, in Cateaton-street, and he remained in the employment of those gentlemen until about six or seven years ago, when he went into business jointly with a Mr. Henry, under the firm of Henry and Peele, in Mark-lane. He was an only son, and had been to his unhappy father one of the bitterest afflictions which can befall a parent. He soon availed himself of the opportunities which his new condition presented to him, and began to send forgeries to and the country. He succeeded to an amazing extent; but his father, whose fortune had been some time sinking under the extravagance of the prodigal, ascertained the extent of the plunder, paid all the bills, and, in the hope that his son was still corrigible, sent him to America and the West Indies, and supplied him with the means of obtaining a comfortable livelihood. Instead, however, of profiting by this timely interference, it was evident that he employed the period of his absence from England in hatching and maturing plans on a more extensive and complete system of fraud, and that he determined immediately upon his return to commence operations. It has been ascertained, but on all doubt, that for two years before his apprehension, he had substituted a most dashing and extravagant style by forgeries alone; that he fancied that detection was im-

maturity, was discovered to have been from beginning to end. It was wonderful how the prisoner could get acquainted with the signatures and mode of business of the different parties whose names he used; but upon inquiry it was found that he had invariably presented himself to the notice of the bankers in the places where he negotiated the bills, bringing to them bank-notes, and getting in exchange bills on some London house; and he took care to select those bills which had many names upon them, the whole of which he would immediately copy in 20 different ways on various bills, and having done so, he would take the genuine bills, and others of his own complete manufacture, to the banking houses, where the good bills never failed to be a passport to the spurious. Thus he sometimes made the genuine paper subservient to his plans of passing off counterfeit, and sometimes the latter, as in the case of the Carlisle bank, subservient to the procuring of genuine bills, and both with unobstructed success. In addition to the two bills on Coutts and Co., Peele also deposited with Messrs. Beeching and Co. two other bills, one for 30*l.*, purporting to be drawn by Alexander and James Liddell, of Dundee, accepted by Messrs. Robinson and Brown, of Glasgow, and the other for 37*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* dated Antigua, 15th February, and purporting to be drawn by Nathaniel Underwood upon and accepted by Messrs. James Bell and Sons, of Leith, not one of which persons is, or ever was, in existence. These precious bills Peele requested Messrs. Beeching to hold for him and cause to be presented when due, and he contrived to get upon them an advance of 20*l.*, for which he drew a check in his assumed name of "George Watson." Having thus obtained the amount of the two forged bills, and the 20*l.* on the two other bills deposited, Peele thought it high time to decamp, and taking the route by Maidstone and Rochester, he came to London, accompanied by the woman he kept, and her mother and sister, who rode in a post-chaise, whilst he drove to town in his phaeton. At Maidstone he put up at Mr. Wildish's hotel, and succeeded in getting cash from him for another forged check for 20*l.* on Messrs. Beeching and Sons, by whom it was afterward paid, on the faith of the securities which had been left with them. A day or two after his departure, however, the deposit note was returned from Carlisle, and it was discovered that that whole of the bills and securities were forgeries. Instant search was made for Peele, but he flew from place to place. At length Mr. Gates, the solicitor to the bankers, received intelligence that he was at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, and started from London, attended by an officer, for that purpose. He had, however, already been taken by the police. A Derbyshire patroller, who had passed a forged bill, was seized, and never left him till his arrest. He was committed for trial for uttering a forged bill, which was for 45*l.*, and Mr. Gates prepared to lodge detainees against him taken into custody in an acquittal there; but on his return the solicitor found that it was necessary to plead guilty to the charge on the bill, that the prosecutor would, in consideration of his debt as an inducement to a recommendation of the prisoner to and that Peele might escape if the charges against him were permitted to stand. Mr. Gates, therefore, applied to the Chief Baron, who was in commission at the time, to have Peele removed to Maidstone for his trial at Derby, and under the influence of so many charges existing in his mind, after consultation as to the most proper course, it was arranged that no bill should be preferred at Derby, but that upon Peele's discharge by proclamation he should be handed over to a police-officer in attendance, with a warrant from Sir Richard Birnie. This was done, and Peele was committed to Maidstone gaol.

It appeared that Peele had, in fact, taken a house at Tunbridge Wells, as he had represented to Messrs. Beeching and Sons. A day or two after he took the house he was seen by his landlord's son apparently in great affliction, and he said that his brother who had landed at Dover, died the moment he got ashore, and must be buried at once, for which purpose it would be necessary for him to be absent from his house some days. This was found to have been stated in order to account for his absence, which had become indispensable, the moment of discovery being at hand.

It is said that Peele, up to the last moment, had hopes of being saved. His spirits were as moribund as possible a short time before his execution. Amongst his letters, which were found in the possession of the woman with whom he lived, were the following, which are curious:—

"Brighton, Friday night, 8 o'clock.
"My dear Martha.—Jane is now with me, and we have just left the Chain Pier, which runs with a most alarming tremor at this moment into the sea. We are going to cast an eye at Cooke, in the *Monster*, at the Circus. This monster is not a *Caliban*; it is a less delicate monster; it has no genius about it. I cannot leave this, my dearest chuck, until to-morrow mid-day; and I trust that I shall twine my arms round you before five o'clock. Your ever truly,
G. WATSON.

(Drunk) "Liverpool.
"My dear Martha.—By the failures in Li-

verpool I have lost 5,000*l.* Why, let it go. Be you happy, Martha. I have been some hundreds of Aldes since I saw thee; but what is travelling in labour or anxiety compared to the fear that thou wilt suffer. No, no, Martha, never say, 'God bless thee, I can ever forget or forsake thee.' My dear, dear girl, take care of thyself. Despair not; my exertions shall have thy image to give them pleasure and success. Thine for ever,
GEORGE WATSON.
It appears from his letters, that he had moved with extraordinary rapidity from place to place. A variety of blank bills of exchange, ready for use, together with some bills partly filled up, and others, with endorsements, were found upon the person of the unfortunate man.

THE OBSERVER FEB.—4. THE LATE ELOPEMENT IN "HIGH LIFE."

If one of the parties in this affair be correctly indicated, the fate of the heroine is remarkable, as well as distressing and would suggest that truly begets itself, or in the words of the decalogue, that God, even for sexual incontinence, visits the sins of the parents upon the children. The mother of the lady who has now eloped was daughter of a Welsh gentleman, a Colonel M., and when young and beautiful married Lord C., an Irish Nobleman. After consorting together for some years and being blessed with three children, two of whom were females, his Lordship about 20 years ago, introduced to his house, and table d'hôte, a man, with whom, in early life, he had been on terms of intimate friendship. Sir J. was a man of good family, fine person, fashionable habits, and intriguing celebrity, and while on a visit with his Noble Host, seduced his Lady. For some time Lord C. was the only individual of his household and family who remained ignorant of the injury he had sustained. At length, on turning one morning to caress his wife, her conscience smote her—she burst into tears—declared herself unworthy of his love—and in the consternation that followed, a miniature of Sir J. P. appeared under the pillow upon which she had reposed during the night by her husband's side. An action for *Crim. Con.* succeeded to this *clairvoyance* in due time, and 20,000*l.* damages were given. Sir J., whose fortune had before been embarrassed, upon this assurance fled Ireland, and took refuge in the Isle of Man, then the only part of Europe where a British subject could safely escape from his creditors. Lord C. subsequently obtained a divorce, and his unfortunate Lady died in England of a broken heart. His Lordship married again. The Countess de R., whose recent conduct has recalled these reminiscences, was the eldest fruit of his Lordship's first nuptials, and with a younger daughter, received under the inspection of the second Lady C.

Ten years ago she was just budding into womanhood, and seemed a model of innocence and loveliness. Her figure was graceful—her complexion was that of a brunette, but serenity and affection beamed from her dark eyes, and a shade of pensive intelligence was apparent in her whole mien and aspect. In 1821 and 1822, her hand was given to Count de R., and it was understood that the latter received, as a marriage portion from her father, the assignment of the demand for damages, which this Nobleman had still retained unliquidated for the seduction of the mother. A compromise of the claim subsequently took place, but on what terms is not known. The fall and misfortunes of the parent, it now appears, have not proved a warning to the child; but have, perhaps on the contrary, led to a similar sacrifice of virtue.—*Leeds Paper*.

The following is a copy of Mr. Wellesley's letter to his wife, and which was alluded to by the Lord Chancellor.

"DEAR—Your manner to your children is defective. When you correct them, you do not compel at once obedience. You have a pettish manner which does not command obedience. The little girl's faults require to be corrected peculiarly. I would recommend something similar to the course I adopted with William, when I found he had a slight propensity to lying—the parent of all evils. You remember I allowed him to swear a little, in order to establish in his mind a distinction between vice and a venial fault. Upon reading this passage, there was a general *baza* in Court and a restrained laugh perceptible."

A new style of dramatic criticism has sprung up at Edinburgh. Mr. RYDER, of the *Caledonian*, last week presented himself before the curtain, between play and farce, favoured the audience with a running commentary upon the *Edinburgh Observer's* theatrical remarks, and challenged the editor to mortal combat with the claymore.

FORGERY AT THE BANK.—During last week a person obtained dividends to the amount of 1,000*l.* at the Bank, by forging the signature of the person in whose name stock to the exact amount of the dividend stood. The whole of the above sum was paid him at his own request in sovereigns; and this circumstance was, it is said, what afterwards created a suspicion in the mind of the clerk who paid him. The precautions which the person took to prevent the possibility of his detection, were of a curious nature. He purchased from a porter who plied in the vicinity of the Bank,

a bag for holding then dressed in a suporter to call a convey him home then slipped on a pair of spectacles, himself, and obtained end. Before he resumed his original dress, he immediately drove off, and intelligent Port in pursuit of the sup

THE TIMES LIFE.

A conspiracy, fined in Ilchester we understand, a the discovery, whom the public strongly excited at the execution of the unfortunate and decapitated treason, the mad dress, who suddenly with the head from the body, was an of the forum, his, the at all while had ed with in a of one. Bath for the a very good he looked into the "to burst the He commenced and death with gave up their appearance of be one of the dep Mr. Clarke's ho of stairs windo concealed. The was no longer the proprietor, says, and the of remaining an opportunity without any lposal was, that or any other stock (a the turkey with about the The inmates of this project, and the cause of the suddenly repeated in the approb consequence, officers of the The intention completely from the visiting mag was under ver to state the p he most inter ad provided of his knife, whe Botting had re terstand that forthwith repre with the strong magistrates.

THE O LOND

By the deed it is fixed that until there are y subscribed, of that number statement of 10 on a large prop al fixed on the foundation sloe troyal Highness pition of the e we are enabled that Messrs. L building will be of the lectures, thist, in Febru that the number Professors in certainty that branch of learning It has long been reproach, that be the only capity is not estab London Universi nence which it is schools of Europe

CAPTAIN OWEN months, returned of Africa, has just Fernando Po, whi Leone is to be imm Fernando, Po Benin, discovered navigator whose na It is about 60 m both fertile and be fruit and sugar can and the inhabitants civilized. Long North.